THE COURIER-JOURNAL "OWL" TRAIN OVER SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Lv. Louisville (4th-St. Crossing) Daily .....3:30 a. m.
Ar. Jeffersontown...*3:49 a. m.
Fisherville .. ...*4:00 a. m.
Shelbyville ..... 4:25 a. m.
Ar. Lawrenceburg. .. 5:05 a. m.
Tyrone . .....*5:09 a. m.
Versailles ..... 5:22 a. m.
Lexington . ..... 5:45 a. m.

*Stops on flag signal.

The Courier-Journal.

RETURNING—THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S "ST. LOUIS SPECIAL"

Leaves Lexington 6:10 a. m.; Louisville 9:00 a. m., daily, arriving St. Louis 4:56 p. m.—the fastest train to St. Louis by nearly one hour. Entire train with superb dining car runs through complete.

VOL. CIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,060. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1904.—10 PAGES. PRICE { THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:
Kentucky—Fair Monday and Tuesday.
Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; fresh north winds, becoming variable.
Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

THE LATEST.

A Sunday with the "lid on" in Lexington was the source of much inconvenience, and in some instances distress. Restaurants were closed and no milk nor ice was sold in the city. Former Alderman Lowry, who has two children ill, subsisting on milk alone, says he will file suit for $10,000 damages against the persons responsible for the "tight" closing.

Registration of voters for the election on November 8 will begin to-morrow. In Louisville only two days will be set aside instead of three as heretofore. The new law requiring certificates of registration becomes effective and will be tried for the first time.

Two desperadoes from the Northern woods are said to have terrorized the village of Little Fork, Minn., for five days. At last accounts they had robbed several stores and saloons, and with two six-shooters were in absolute control of the town.

It is rumored in Washington that the strained relations growing out of the recent tobacco stamp decision will result in the retirement from the Treasury Department of either Assistant Secretary Armstrong or Assistant Secretary Taylor.

Fred Horstmeyer, a foreman in the chair factory where Clem Buchter worked while in the State prison, says that Buchter, while urging him at one time to assist in securing a pardon, told him there would be $1,000 in it for him.

Mrs. Jacob Strowl was found dead in bed with a bullet hole through her head at Huntington, Ind. Her husband, who was sleeping with her, claims she committed suicide, but he is under surveillance by the officers.

At times yesterday the condition of Postmaster General Payne excited the gravest apprehensions of his family and physicians, but later in the day there was a marked improvement in Mr. Payne's condition.

The fifth annual show of the Louisville Horse Show Association will open to-night with the judging of the championship classes. The entries are more numerous and the prize list larger than in previous years.

It is believed at Brownsville, Tex., that owing to recent floods the Rio Grande has changed its course and gone back to its original bed, the Arroyo Colorado, leaving Brownsville cut off from the river.

S. Thruston Ballard has purchased and presented to Christ Church Cathedral the property adjoining the present parish house on Second street. A new parish house will be erected at a cost of $20,000.

Jessie Nash, colored, won a scholarship in the National Normal University at Lebanon, O., but has been informed by the president of the institution that she cannot be admitted on account of her color.

Jack Terry, a negro, at Bellaire, O., shot and killed Carl Getchel, a young white man. Officers with drawn revolvers protected Terry from a threatening crowd, and lodged him in jail.

Half the town of Watrous, N. M., was washed away, and twelve persons were drowned by the recent floods. Heavy damage is reported in many towns throughout New Mexico.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has refused to obey the order of President Gompers, of the national organization, to expel the Franklin Union of Pressfeeders.

Secretary Hitchcock has given out a long statement denying that the prosecution of land frauds is not being pushed by the Interior Department.

A monument in honor of Gen. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, was dedicated yesterday in Bellefontaine cemetery, St. Louis.

Judge Parker will make his fourth trip to New York to-day to confer with the Democratic leaders. He will probably remain until Thursday.

John Gressley, a farmer, was killed by a blow at a political meeting at Monroeville, Ind., and Frederick Hause is charged with the crime.

A. D. Murrell, an appointee student from Taylor county, has been ordered to leave the State College. He says he will contest the matter.

The Democratic campaign in Kentucky will be formally opened to-day with speeches by some of the best orators in many counties.

The annual convention of the National Republican League will be held in Indianapolis on Wednesday and Thursday.

The merchants of Fall River are taking a hand in the cotton mill strike, and the prospect of a settlement seems brighter.

"TIGHT"

Sunday Results In Inconvenience and Distress

TO [illegible]ZENS OF LEXINGTON.

NU[illegible]S ARRESTS FOR AT-T[illegible]NG TO DO BUSINESS.

NOT[illegible] MILK AND ICE SOLD.

Former Alderman Lowry Will File Suit For $10,000 Damages For Stopping Milk Wagons.

PEOPLE ARE IN A BAD HUMOR.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—For the first time in the history of this city business was almost at a standstill to-day through the crusade waged by the Law and Order League against the opening of saloons on the Sabbath. Mayor Thomas A. Combs and Police Commissioners C. J. Bronston, Ernest L. March, W. H. May and Dr. J. E. Neely expressed the belief that it would be unjust to discriminate against certain classes of business, and issued orders to the police and detective departments to close every kind of business in the city at midnight Saturday. Before issuing the order the commission consulted City Solicitor Clay, and it was his opinion that the law affected all places of business in the city, any trade or calling, save and except such as are for charitable purposes or an actual necessity.

When the clock struck 12 the doors of all the saloons were closed tight. The wienerwurst stands, the night hawks and fruit stands ceased to ply their calling, and squads of police patroled up and down the thoroughfares on the lookout for those who had not judged the time aright. Many of the restaurants, which have never before closed their doors, not understanding the law or knowing that they came within the meaning of a business of necessity, closed their doors and denied admission to all comers, and to-day it was almost impossible for a hungry man to secure a meal.

* * *

The City Enjoined.

When the orders were first issued by Chief of Police Reagan in regard to the sale of newspapers, the correspondent of the Courier-Journal sought the services of Attorney R. C. Stoll and filed a petition against the city of Lexington, Chief Reagan and Chief Marshall, restraining them from interfering with or preventing the sale of the Courier-Journal in any way. Following the example of the Courier-Journal, the local papers also filed petitions, and the temporary injunction was granted by Judge Parker. It was impossible to buy a pint of milk, a pound of ice or a glass of soda water to-day. Even drug stores, save and except the prescription departments, were not permitted to transact business, while barber shops, cigar stores, fruit stands and bootblack parlors all came under the ban, and for once the people were made to understand what a "tight" Sunday really meant.

When the order was issued to the milkmen many of them made arrangements with their customers by telephone to meet them this morning on Ashland avenue just outside the city limits, where the demand for milk was supplied. Many citizens are loud in their censure of the Law and Order League, and the indications are that a bitter fight will be made. The Retail Liquor Dealers' Association will most likely take up the fight which the league has inaugurated, and an effort will be made to repeal the law or so amend it that saloons may run on Sunday as any other day.

* * *

Milkman Arrested.

J. H. Parker, who conducts a milk depot at the corner of Fourth and Upper streets, sent out notices to his customers that he would be open as usual Sunday morning to deliver milk, but as soon as he had opened the doors of his establishment at 7 o'clock this morning he was swooped down upon by two patrolmen and marched to police headquarters, where he was allowed to give bond, but was warned not to attempt to carry on his business further with fear of being locked up for the day. The order of the Police Commission was also directed at the Home Construction Company, which has the contract for keeping the streets clean, and at midnight the driver of the street sweeper was ordered to unhitch his horses and leave the machine standing in the middle of the street with a red lantern as a danger signal, and as a result the main thoroughfares of the city were in an unfit condition to-day to permit well-dressed people to attend church services for fear of ruining their clothes.

* * *

Will Sue the City.

Former Alderman C. B. Lowry tonight announced his intention of filing a $10,000 damage suit against those responsible for stopping milk wagons. Lowry has two sick children, who subsist mainly on milk, and his wagon failed to arrive. He called at the milk depot and was unable to purchase milk, as the managers of the depot had been arrested for violation of the law. Lowry says he will invite all families whose sick children suffered to join him in this suit, and he will pay the attorney's fees.

The men operating the electric light plant were arrested, but gave bond and returned to their posts. The Consumers' Ice Company did not attempt to do business, but the City Ice Company supplied all customers calling at their plant outside the city limits for ice. Most of the people arrested were milkmen as follows:

G. A. Munz, Charles McChord, J. H. Parker, Charles Perkins, William Risk, Frank Ball, James Littell, Hailie Littell, E. T. Lilly, J. D. Cahill, H. G. Downing, William Jontz, Godfrey Krachenbachl.

Thomas H. Bowden, manager of the Armour Packing Company, and two of his bookkeepers, W. F. Gardner and J. E. Proper, were arrested and gave bond. They were found in the company's office at their desks by the police.

L. D. Fitzhugh, the North Limestone-street druggist, was arrested for selling a cigar. James Myres, a barber, was arrested, and one saloonkeeper, J. B. Crouch, was arrested, also charged with violating the Sabbath.

City Solicitor Clay says to-night that the Sunday closing law does not apply to the ice men and the milkmen, and these will be excluded from the prosecution. Chief of Detectives Marshall says unless Judge Parker sustains the injunction of the newspaper men and livery men, they will have to cease doing business.

* * *

Ministers Disapprove Sweeping Order

A number of ministers referred to the order of the city authorities in their sermons to-night. Dean Baker P. Lee, of Christ church, said: "I approve of the order so far as it prevents unnecessary labor, but think that in some respects it goes too far. In this respect it is calculated to produce ridicule and obviate the object desired. I heartily believe in the closing of saloons on Sunday, but do not believe that milk wagons, newsboys and possibly barbershops should be closed. The stopping of all necessary businesses is calculated to swing the pendulum of public opinion to the other extreme instead of allowing it to follow the middle ground."

Rev. C. H. H. Branch, of the Presbyterian church, said: "I look upon the order issued by the Chief of Police as an intentional attempt to hinder the work of the Law and Order League in making it appear as if the league were responsible for the sweeping orders issued, which are far more comprehensive than the league had intended. I am in favor of the enforcement of the statute as it is upon the statute book and as interpreted by the Court of Appeals, but not as interpreted by any public official who is animated by insincere motives. If the Chief of Police were sincere in his attempt at Sunday closing I would most heartily favor the steps taken."

WITH REVOLVERS

OHIO OFFICERS PROTECT NEGRO FROM ANGRY CROWD.

HE HAD KILLED A WHITE MAN.

Prisoner Is Landed In Jail At Bellaire—There Is Much Feeling Against Him.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 2.—Carl Getchel, a young white man, was shot and killed to-day at Bellaire, Ohio, opposite this city, by Jack Terry, a negro. Immediately following the killing a great crowd gathered and joined in the chase of the negro, who was captured within half an hour. There were cries of "Kill, kill," from hundreds of throats, but Officer Goode and Marshall Mahone, who soon came to the assistance of the arresting officer, drew their revolvers and held the crowd at bay until other officers arrived, when a cordon was formed, and amid jeers and threats the murderer was taken to the city jail, where he is now confined.

To-night the excitement in Bellaire is general, and there are fears of lynching. Getchel was popular and his friends are crying for vengeance.

Getchel and several friends were sitting in Cherry Alley, when Terry, who lived in a nearby shanty, came out and made insulting remarks, saying the alley was exclusively for colored people, and demanding that Getchel and his companions leave. The latter refused, and warm words followed. Getchel inviting the colored man to the "commons" to settle their differences in a fistic argument. Terry made no response except to pull his revolver and begin shooting. Three shots were fired, the second penetrating the left breast just over the heart, and Getchel fell dead.

HITCHCOCK DENIES

THAT THE PROSECUTION OF LAND FRAUDS IS LAGGING.

Says the Investigation Has Been Conducted With the Utmost Possible Speed.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock to-night gave out a lengthy statement in answer to certain charges regarding the method of conducting the investigation into land frauds on the Pacific coast and regarding the steps taken by him to bring the guilty parties to justice:

"Charges are being made and freely circulated by the opponents of the Administration to the effect that the investigation of the land frauds by the Interior Department is not being seriously and diligently conducted; that criminal prosecutions connected with the investigation are not being pressed with such vigor as to manifest a determinaiton to bring the guilty parties to speedy justice, and that an air of secrecy pervades the department, making it difficult to obtain information as to the progress and present status of the work.

"These charges are utterly without foundation in fact. The investigation has been in the hands of competent officers of the Government from the beginning, and has been conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior with the utmost possible speed consistent with thoroughness; the prosecutions, where indictments have been found, have been and are being vigorously pressed, and at no time has there been any attempt to deprive the public of the fullest information as to the progress or status of such prosecutions, or as to any matter in connection therewith."

Mr. Hitchcock then details at length the steps that have been taken in various cases.

Farewell Meeting Held.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—With farewells said at a meeting in Holy Trinity church this evening the members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew concluded their nineteenth annual convention. At 9 a. m. the annual charge to the convention was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines.

PERIOD

Of Grave Danger Followed By Improvement

IN CONDITION OF MR. PAYNE.

SERIES OF SINKING SPELLS IN THE MORNING HOURS.

HEROIC MEASURES EMPLOYED

By the Physicians and the Patient Rallies and Apparently Is Better and Stronger.

HEART ACTION IS IMPROVING.

Washington, Oct. 2.—After a bad night, in which his condition continued extremely grave, Postmaster General Payne had a sinking spell at 5 o'clock this morning. Dr. Grayson was at his bedside and rallied the patient, but a second sinking spell occurred about 7 o'clock, which was so severe that Dr. Grayson summoned Dr. Magruder. The two physicians employed heroic measures for an hour. For a while it was feared that the end was imminent, but the heart action finally responded gratifyingly.

About 10 o'clock Dr. Osler arrived from Baltimore. He and Dr. Rixey joined Drs. Magruder and Grayson in a general consultation, and at 10:45 o'clock the following bulletin was issued:

During the night the action of the heart has been very weak. This morning there is some improvement, but the conditions are not so favorable as yesterday.
OSLER,
RIXEY,
MAGRUDER.

* * *

Period of Grave Apprehension.

Another sinking spell occurred about noon, followed by a rally. Shortly after 2 o'clock the relatives, who were at luncheon in the apartment down stairs, were summoned to the sick room, and a moment later the Rev. Dr. Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, arrived at Mr. Payne's bedside, when short prayers were had. This aroused the gravest apprehension. It was explained that Mr. Payne had a sinking spell, and that the minister was called at the request of Mrs. Payne when she reached her husband's bedside. The physicians resorted to stimulants and restoratives, and again the heart action yielded to treatment. The bulletin subsequently issued showed the remarkable rallying power of the sick man, and momentarily relieved the tension so strongly felt throughout the day, but a fear of a recurrence of the sinking spells still remained. The bulletin follows:

3:30 p. m.—The Postmaster General's condition is still very grave. He has been resting quietly most of the time to-day, but has had several sinking spells. The heart action has responded to the remedies and he is better now.
MAGRUDER,
GRAYSON.

In telegraphing this bulletin to out-of-town friends of Mr. Payne, Private Secretary Whitney added:

"Conscious; takes nourishment readily."

* * *

Heart Remedies In Large Doses.

It was stated that Mr. Payne knew what nourishment he was taking and spoke to the doctor about it. After the afternoon sinking spell Mrs. Payne at one time got up to go out of the room, when Mr. Payne called to her and requested her to remain.

President Roosevelt called about 1 o'clock this afternoon and had a talk with the attending physicians, gaining from them an accurate knowledge of Mr. Payne's condition at that time. It was found necessary to-day to administer the heart remedies in larger doses than upon any previous day. Heretofore the heart has yielded to moderate doses.

It was also stated that Mr. Payne earlier in the day had had some trouble in breathing, and that at times he would cry out because of the difficulty to get his breath.

* * *

Decided Improvement.

Private Secretary Whitney gave out a statement, dated 4:30 p. m., saying:

Postmaster General Payne conscious and takes nourishment readily. Decided improvement in last hour.

At 8 o'clock it was announced that his favorable condition continued. This news was communicated to Dr. Osler, at Baltimore, and the latter decided that he would not return here until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

At 12:30 o'clock to-night Dr. Magruder said that the improvement in Postmaster General Payne's heart action continued, and that his general condition is better. Though he slept peacefully between 8 and 11 o'clock in the evening, he later grew somewhat restless and moaned repeatedly, as if his sleep troubled him.

HANGED WITH PAIR OF BUGGY LINES.

Further Details of the Lynching of John Morrison, At Kershaw, S. C., Saturday.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 2.—Further details of the lynching of John Morrison, the white man who killed Will T. Floyd Saturday at Kershaw, have just been received. A special from Kingstree to-night says:

Immediately after the killing of Floyd and the arrest of Morrison, feeling became intense. There was little said, but it soon became known that the Sheriff of Lancaster was on his way to assist in protecting the prisoner. An electric light had been placed before the guardhouse door, and a policeman was on guard. At about 8 o'clock the light went out and a crowd poured into the alley, overpowered the policeman, took the keys and brought Morrison out. He was taken just outside the town limits and hanged to a tree with a pair of buggy lines. Two shots were fired into Morrison's back as he swung. Sheriff Hunter, of Lancaster, with deputies, arrived at Kershaw on a special train a few minutes after the guardhouse was forced, and probably heard the pistol shots. He began searching for the lynching party and found the body about midnight. Troops from Camden arrived later. An inquest was held and the usual verdict rendered. No arrests have been made.

FAMILY OVERWHELMED WITH SYMPATHY MESSAGES.

Burial of Sir William Vernon Harcourt Will Take Place On Thursday.

London, Oct. 2.—The body of the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt will be buried at Nunehan on Thursday.

King Edward has telegraphed as follows from Balmoral to the widow of the dead statesman:

Allow me to express my deepest sympathy in the sad loss you have sustained. I have lost an old and valued friend in your dear husband. EDWARD.

Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, sent the following from Washington:

"Deep sorrow and sympathy."

The family are so overwhelmed with letters and telegrams of condolence that they request through the press the indulgence of their friends, adding that it will be impossible to separately acknowledge each message.

As late as last Friday Sir William wrote a long letter to his son on various topics, showing an unabated interest in public affairs.

SIX-SHOOTERS

IN BANDITS' HANDS CONTROL AN ENTIRE TOWN.

TWO MEN FROM THE WOODS

Terrorize a Minnesota Village For Five Days and Rob Stores and Saloons.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—With ugly six-shooters as their sceptors, two desperadoes have instituted a reign of terror in the village of Little Fork, in Northern Itasca county. For five days the men have held possession, robbing stores and patrolling the streets. The roofs of all the store buildings are as full of holes as pepper boxes, where the bandits have shot in wanton playfulness. The platform before the village grocery is equally full of holes, where the monarchs have fired at the tiring feet of dancing villagers to make them step livelier.

The men came out of the northern woods last Wednesday. Only to-day did a runner, who stole secretly out of town, bring the news to the outside world, asking aid. He appealed to the Sheriff in Grand Rapids, the county seat. When the courier left, the men, inflamed by whisky, were becoming ugly. It is feared lives may have been lost.

The desperadoes began their rule in Beasley & Olson's saloon. After spending an hour in the place they set the proprietor to dancing to the accompaniment of pistol shots. Then they "shot up" the place and robbed the safe of $150.

Then began their real sway. Tills in all the stores in the village gave up their cash and the men seized whatever took their fancy. The town is many miles from the nearest railroad and is without any means of communication with the outside world.

TWELVE DROWNED

AND HALF OF THE TOWN OF WATROUS WASHED AWAY.

Great Damage At Many Places In New Mexico As Result of Recent Floods.

Las Vegas, N. M., Oct. 2.—Half the town of Watrous was destroyed by the flood and at least twelve persons were drowned. Among these were the three children of J. A. Stevens; Felix Villarael, his wife, two sisters and several children and O. F. Porter. J. E. Stevens and his wife escaped and have been brought here. They are in a critical condition.

Many persons were rescued from trees and housetops. The greatest damage was around the junction of Mora and Sapelloire creeks. The rock crusher, the great iron bridge and much track at Watrous were washed away. The Gallinas river formed a new channel here. In the Gallinas canyon the dams of the Aqua Pura Company broke, bringing a terrific flood on the city. The Montezuma Hot Springs track went out in many places. Half a dozen bridges were destroyed and the Montezuma bathhouses were partly carried away. For two blocks on Bridge street every business house was flooded. The big Ilfeld brick store was ruined, and the big bridge undermined. Gallinas Park is under water, and the trolley line cannot be repaired for two weeks. The race meet next week has been declared off. One hundred thousand dollars will not cover the loss to the town, and the railroad loss is equal to that of recent floods in Arizona.

From Sana Rosa comes a report of the loss of the great iron bridge of the Rock Island road and much track.

Two Towns Washed Away.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 2.—Reports from the floods in the Rio Grande valley above and below this city are coming in. The towns of Valance and Los Lentes were completely washed away, and several hundred families are homeless. No lives were lost.

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED IN A WRECK IN OHIO.

Lima, O., Oct. 2.—A Lake Erie and Western freight train was wrecked on a curve at the Jefferson-street crossing in Lima to-day, and Engineer J. M. Bacon was fatally injured and Fireman John V. Carrig was scalded to death. The engineer was thrown from his cab into a field and sustained a bad gash on the head and a fracture of the left leg. The fireman was buried under the wreckage.

HEAVY

Losses On Both Sides At Port Arthur.

RUSSIANS MAKE HARD FIGHT

TO RECOVER LOST GROUND, BUT ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL.

ON HAZARD OF A SEA FIGHT

Russia, It Is Said, Has Determined To Stake the Whole Issue of the War.

BALTIC SQUADRON TO MOVE.

Efforts by the Russians to retake positions commanding the water supply of Port Arthur have resulted in hard fighting, the losses on both sides being reported to have been heavy. The Japanese retain the contested ground. It is said that heavy guns newly mounted threaten the Russian warships in the harbor of Port Arthur, which may now be forced to go out and face the fleet of Admiral Togo. There is a report that a Japanese gunboat was sunk by coming in contact with a mine south of the Liao Tung peninsula; the report adds that a portion of the crew were rescued. The Japanese have completed the changing of the gauge of the railroad from Dalny to New Chwang, and its equipment is nearly finished. This will be of great assistance to the armies in Manchuria. The Russian Admiralty has decided to dispatch the Baltic squadron in the direction of the Far East within a short period of time. Events are expected, however, to determine whether the vessels shall proceed to their destination or return to Russian ports to await re-enforcements.

ON HAZARD OF SEA FIGHT.

Russia Now Expects To Stake All Her Chances.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 3, 2 a. m.—Announcement is made that Emperor Nicholas will visit Revalon Tuesday to bid farewell to the Baltic squadron. After months of preparation and several false starts, it is believed that the squadron is at last on the eve of its departure upon its long journey. A division in the admiralty has existed throughout the period of preparation regarding the advisability of sending out the squadron, but with the decision to double the size of the Manchurian army and press the war with vigor, the logic of those who for months have insisted that every available ship should be dispatched to the Far East has finally prevailed. The argument that no complete victory over the Japanese is possible unless the command of the sea is wrested from them could not be overcome, and, though much valuable time has been lost and the moment seems inauspicious, it is officially intimated that an irrevocable decision has been taken to dispatch the Baltic fleet, even if the Porth Arthur squadron should be annihilated before its arrival there.

It is realized that the squadron, which, on paper is about equal in fighting strength to that of the Japanese fleet, will be much better able to encounter the foe now than next spring, after the Japanese ships have had all winter to clean, repair and refit.

* * *

Sortie At Port Arthur.

While hopes are still entertained that Port Arthur may be able to hold out until the appearance of the Baltic fleet, the question of the fall of the stronghold does not, apparently, enter greatly into the calculations of the Admiralty. The only thing expected of the Port Arthur squadron is to break out of the harbor and inflict as much damage as possible upon Admiral Togo's fleet. Such ships as escape are expected to make their way to Vladivostok, where the repairs upon the cruiser Bogatyr are understood to have been practically completed and those on the Rossia and Gromobei are nearing completion.

The question of the war in the Far East will depend upon the issue of a sea fight after the arrival of the Baltic fleet. Vladivostok, although icebound in winter for commercial ships, can easily be kept open for a fleet of war vessels by means of ice-breakers. If the Japanese fleet is caught in such a weakened condition that the Baltic ships are able to win a victory, officials here hold that other problems will solve themselves, and, with the Japanese communications severed, the Japanese army on the mainland will be at the mercy of Russia.

This boldly-announced programme seems to stake the whole issue upon sea fighting. The Japanese ships, it must be remembered, have been in active service seven months. No matter how greatly the efficiency of the guns and the speed of the vessels have been impaired, the crews of Admiral Togo's ships have enjoyed the prestige of continuous victories, while opposed to them will be a fleet of brand new ships, more or less untried, and none of which have fired a shot in actual warfare, and whose crews have never yet been under fire.

* * *

Important Conditions.

The Associated Press hears, however, that important conditions are attached to the programme outlined above. According to this information, the Baltic fleet will be started for the Far East, but the continuation of the voyage to its destination will depend primarily upon how the ships themselves stand the test of actual sailing, and secondly, upon developments in the Far East. Should all go well with the squadron on the voyage, and Rear Admiral Wiren be able to strike a telling blow upon Admiral Togo, even if half his ships go to the bottom, the Baltic squadron will be hurried on with all possible speed. If defects develop in the vessels or if Wiren fails utterly, the squadron can at worst return and await the completion of other ships now building. Nothing, it is argued, will be lost and much may be gained by the mere departure of the squadron, and the fact that it may have to be reckoned with later may make Admiral Togo wary about risking his ships when the time comes for Rear Admiral Wiren's sortie and thus give the latter a better opportunity to escape.

* * *

No Official News.

No official dispatches from the front were published on Sunday. The military situation, so far as the public is concerned, remains unchanged. Numberless stories are afloat regarding important commands with the new army and the disposition of various prominent officers whose names have been mentioned in connection therewith; but nothing conclusive has yet been given out. It is evident that preparation for the dispatch of fresh troops is being pushed as rapidly as possible. It is understood that the Second division of the guard regiments is already under orders to go to the front.

SEVERE FIGHTING

Around Port Arthur On the 28th and 29th of September.

Che Foo, Oct. 2, 6 p. m.—Severe fighting, the Russians being the aggressors, occurred September 28 and 29 on the west shore of Liaoti promontory, near Pigeon Bay, according to a report brought by Chinese who left Port Arthur September 30. The Russians already apparently are attempting to capture the heavy guns which the Japanese have mounted in that vicinity. The Russians were in considerable force and they made several sorties, dragging field artillery with them. They were unsuccessful, however. Three junks with 160 coolies arrived here to-day. They left Port Arthur because they were forced to carry the wounded and bury the dead. They also were afraid that eventually they would have no food, although rice is plentiful now, according to their stories. They further say that the Russians lost heavily during the attacks of September 19 and September 23, but the Japanese loss was much heavier. One of the coolies who had been a water carrier showed a wounded hand that he received September 22. He and four companions went to a well in the center of the town. A shell burst and killed three of his companions and wounded the fourth one.

The Russian ships were silent during the battle, and the hitherto unused merchant ships were, as a result of the fight, turned into hospitals.

Several of the Chinese who were employed in carrying dead say that the dead were so numerous that they were unable to form anything like an estimate of the number who fell in attacking and defending the supplementary forts near Itz mountain. Since the battle both sides continue to shell at intervals daily. The Russians make many small sorties against the Japanese trenches. Small positions frequently change hands. The Chinese say they were compelled to bury the dead by stealth at night for the reason that the Japanese would fire on them.

DESPERATE EFFORTS

By the Russians To Retake Lost Positions At Port Arthur.

Tokio, Oct. 2, 6 p. m.—The Russians are reported to be desperately endeavoring to retake their lost positions, including Fort Kuropatkin, in the hope of restoring the water supply of Port Arthur. They are said to have assaulted the Japanese, after shelling from neighboring forts and batteries. The Japanese continue to hold the positions. Both sides are said to have suffered severely. The newly mounted heavy Japanese guns are said to command the entire harbor. The position of the remnant of the Russian Port Arthur fleet is said to be precarious, and it is believed the vessels must soon emerge or be destroyed.

Advices from Manchuria are to the effect that the Japanese and Russian outposts and scouts continue in close contact, south, southeast and east of Mukden. Skirmishes are occurring daily, and an aggregate general action is expected soon.

It is believed that the general engagement will take place near Tie Pass and that Gen. Kuropatkin is holding Mukden and positions along the Hun river merely to temporarily check the Japanese advance. Snow has fallen in the mountains east of Mukden, and there has been frost in the valleys.

The First Japanese Train.

Gen. Oku's Headquarters in the Field, Oct. 1, 4 p. m., via Fusan, Oct. 2.—The first Japanese train arrived at Liao Yang this afternoon. The gauge of the railroad has been changed from Dalny to New Chwang. A regular schedule of trains will be established in a few days. Engines and cars have been brought from Japan.

Rumor of a Lost Gunboat.

Tokio, Oct. 2.—It is rumored that a Japanese gunboat struck a mine and sunk south of the Liao Tung peninsula. A portion of her crew reached an island and was rescued. The name of the gunboat is unknown. The Navy Department does not deny the report, but says that the department lacks confirmation.

Junk Damaged By a Mine.

Che Foo, Oct. 2.—A ninety-ton junk from New Chwang to Shanghai ran on a mine twenty-five miles north of here last night. No one was injured. The junk was kept afloat by her water-tight compartments. She reached here with all available hands working at the pumps.

A Warship Expected.

London, Oct. 3.—In connection with rumors of another projected sortie of the Port Arthur squadron, a Shanghai dispatch reports that a Russian warship was expected to arrive at Woo Sung Sunday night. Russians there having chartered a tender to meet her.

TIMES

Propitious For Return of Democracy To Power.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT

ARE EXCESSIVE AND BOND ISSUES ARE IMMINENT.

THE VIEWS OF HENRY G. DAVIS

On Public Affairs As Expressed In His Formal Letter of Acceptance.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE PARKER.

Elkins, W. Va., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The letter of acceptance of Henry G. Davis, the Democratic candidate for the vice presidency, was given to the press to-day. It begins with the statemen that the times are propitious for the reinstatement of the Democratic party in control of the Government, and proceeds to discuss in brief form the principal issues of the campaign.

Mr. Davis closes his letter by saying that he awaits with confidence the result of the popular judgment at the polls.

The letter in full is as follows:

Hon. John Sharp Williams, Chairman, and other Members of the Committee—Dear Sirs: In accordance with custom, and my promise when notified by your committee at White Sulphur Springs, on August 17, of my nomination for the office of Vice President, I submit the following observations upon some of the questions now before the country.

The times are propitious for the reinstatement of the Democratic party in control of the Government. The public mind is being disillusioned of the pretension of the Republican party, so long and so arrogantly made, that the material prosperity of the country depends upon its ascendancy. Thoughtful and patriotic people are becoming more and more distrustful of the heady and personal element of the present Administration, and are more than willing to see it replaced by one that better recognizes constitutional and other lawful restraints. They demand that the present wasteful extravagance in the expenditure of the money, drawn by taxation from the industry of the people, shall cease, and that economy and honesty in the public service shall be again regarded as virtues in the high places of the Government.

* * *

Expenses of Government.

The expenditures per capita of the Government are increasing at an alarming rate. When the present Administration went into power there was a large surplus, but notwithstanding the enormous taxation, the revenues therefrom are not now adequate to meet the demands made by reckless appropriations. The revenues fell short during the last fiscal year, of over $40,000,000. In the first sixty days of this fiscal year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $24,000,000, and if this rate of excess should continue, the deficit for the present fiscal year would be in the neighborhood of $140,000,000. This needless deficit is due to the extravagance of the Administration, and can only be met by imposing additional taxes or selling bonds, thereby increasing the interest-bearing debt of the Government. Which course will the Republicans adopt? The cost of government during the fiscal year was $7.14 per capita, which means that the average tax paid in some form or another by every family of five persons toward the support of the national administration of public affairs was over $35, which, in the case of wage-earners, is a considerable percentage of their entire earnings for the year. No more money should be taken from the people by taxation, direct or indirect, than is necessary for the needs of a government economically administered. To show the rapid growth of the cost of Government it is only necessary to give the total expenditures in the last fiscal year of the following Administrations:

Buchanan, 1860, $63,000,000; per capita, $2.61
Cleveland, 1892, 345,000,000; per capita, 5.29
Roosevelt, 1904, 582,000,000; per capita, 7.14

* * *

The Army.

In answer to criticisms upon the size and expense of maintaining the army, the President has said that the number of soldiers now is no greater per capita than in former times. But an army then was necessary to protect settlers from the Indians and to do other police duty in the unsettled portion of the country—conditions which do not now exist. The army, however, has greatly increased in cost, much faster relatively than it has in numbers.

The expenses were:

Under Buchanan in 1860.....$16,500,000
Under Hayes in 1880.....39,000,000
Under Roosevelt in 1904.....115,000,000

* * *

Panama.

We all hail as the harbinger of the new era in the commerce of the world the inception of the great work of building the canal that is to join the two great oceans; but we deprecate the action of the present Administration, which inflicted a wound upon our national honor by its disregard of the rights of a weaker nation, in order to gain a doubtful credit for energy in forwarding that great enterprise. Territory of a neighboring republic, with which we are at peace, was seized by a band of revolutionists, protected by the guns of the United States Navy and erected into a State overnight, which the President promptly recognized as an independent nation. A gross offense against a friendly republic which it was helpless to resent.

* * *

Imperialism.

These and many other unwarranted things that belong more to an empire than a republic, have occurred under the present Administration, and brought deep concern and alarm to thoughtful and patriotic minds. They must be regarded as the first fruits of imperialism, and show how fast we are drifting toward absolutism and centralized power. The effect of the imperialistic tendency of the Republican party upon our foreign affairs is in opposition to the teachings of the founders of the republic, and so impressed was Washington with the importance of keeping aloof from the affairs of other nations, that in his farewell address he warned his countrymen especially against foreign entangling alliances. Imperialism is hurtful and abhorrent in a free government and subversive of free institutions. The policy of imperialism—if it can be said to have a policy—is always dangerous to liberty. Its powers are first exercised in far off territory and on conquered people, but once adopted for acquired and distant possessions, it becomes, sooner or later, the rule of the home government. Liberty and free government have always been secured at the cost of great sacrifices, but history teaches us that both can be easily lost without the knowledge of the people.

* * *

The Tariff.

Our Federal Constitution has appropriated to the exclusive use of the general government the power of indirect taxation, covered by the popular designation of "tariff duties." In excluding the States from this domain of taxation, there is an implied and wise partition of the taxing power between the States and the Federal Government. Except in the exigencies of war the taxing power has

been exercised by Congress largely in the direction of the imposition of duties upon imports. No one expects to change this arrangement, which has proven so convenient to the general government and so conducive to the interests of the States, whose resort to other sources of revenue is left untrammeled. Indirect taxation, however convenient, needs by reason of its indirectness, to be watchfully guarded, lest abuses should attach themselves unknown by the people.

That many of the existing tariff rates are excessive and enable powerful combinations to extort unjust and oppressive tribute from the people cannot be controverted. The tariff is undoubtedly too high upon such articles as enables the manufacturer to sell his products abroad cheaper than at home. Steel rails are a conspicuous example in this respect. It is admitted that they are being made for $15 a ton. A few years ago they were freely sold in this country at $17 a ton. They are now selling at the mills here for home consumption at $28 a ton, and for the foreign market at from $18 to $22 a ton. This unjust discrimination against our people is made possible only by a tariff that on this article is entirely too high.

The average selling price of a hundred articles, taken principally from the iron and steel list, is found to be about 30 per cent. higher in this country than abroad. Relief from these conditions will only come through the success of the Democratic party, which stands for a wise, conservative and gradual change in the tariff laws, which will equalize the burdens of taxation and make honest competition possible. But in making such changes its purpose will be to legislate with a due regard for the labor and capital involved in industrial enterprises.

* * *

The Trusts.

It is estimated that there are in the United States between two and three hundred combinations of capital and corporate interests known as trusts which have grown up in the last few years under Republican rule. Some of them are so conducted as to be pernicious and harmful to the general interest. With the power they are able to exert, they can lessen competition, control prices and regulate to their own advantage the law of supply and demand. Individual effort is helpless against strong rivals, and the natural right of all persons to barter and trade is unnaturally restricted. The effort of these trusts is to control or monopolize, and these monopolies, when unrestrained, seem to produce conditions which bring about strikes and disorders, and disturb the business affairs of the country.

* * *

Local Self-Government.

Local self-government, that came to us not as the gift of the National Government, but as the legitimate outcome of the reserve powers of the States and of the people, is the very corner-stone of our political structure, and the best assurance of liberty regulated by law. It can only be maintained by strict observance of the limitations of the Federal Constitution. The Democratic party has always resisted, and will continue to resist, the encroachment by its enemies upon the fundamental right of the people of the several States. All power comes from the people, and should be surrendered only in the interests of the people, and whenever this power is used for selfish interests it is not only an abuse, but usurpation.

* * *

Arbitration.

The declaration in the St. Louis platform in favor of arbitration is one that appeals to my sense of fairness. Nations and States have employed to advantage this method of settling disputed questions. States have invoked its aid with good results, and individuals frequently have resort to it in adjusting questions of difference. The Hague tribunal, representing the sentiment of conciliation, is the highest practical expression of intelligent thought on this subject. The principles of arbitration are the same, whether governing in the great Court of Nations or applied in the affairs of industrial life. Its permanent establishment as a part of the industrial system of the country, upon a basis of mutual consent of all parties to a controversy, would insure more friendly relations between employer and employed, for the interest of the workingman and the employer is identical. It affords a safe and equitable method of determining differences that may arise, and has been called "a reasonable and natural mode" of settling such disputes. The spirit of arbitration is kindred to the love of law and order. It is the arbiter of peace instead of war, and makes for happiness instead of sorrow.

* * *

The Race Issue.

All lovers of their country must deprecate the rehabilitation by the Republican party of a disappearing race issue, at a time when every effort should be made to promote rather than retard the progress which was being made in the States where slavery had existed, toward kindlier relations between the two races. The revival of this issue, with all its attendant evils, must of necessity retard the development of the Southern States, whose people are struggling manfully with conditions left by the war, and seriously interferes with the industrial progress of both races.

* * *

Fraud In the Public Service.

Peculation and fraud in the public service under the present Administration, especially in the Post-office and Land Departments, reached such proportions that knowledge of the evils practiced became public property. Prosecutions naturally followed but a thorough and impartial investigation by Congress, proposed and urged by the Democratic minority, was refused by the Republicans at the mandate, it is believed, of the Administration. Congress adjourned earlier than at any long session for many years for the purpose, it is believed, of preventing further agitation of the question, and in an effort to curtail expenses.

* * *

The Civil Service.

Offices are created and filled in pursuance of law to carry on the government, and not to further party ambitions and the selfish purpose of any citizen. Many of the hundred thousand Federal officeholders, servants of all the people, while under salary, are now vigorously, some covertly and some openly, working and contributing in the present campaign to secure the success of the Republican party, in defiant violation of the Civil Service laws, rules and regulations. Several members of the Cabinet and other officials of the Government, forsaking their duties and the departments at Washington, are spending their time in making speeches and using all the influence and power of their official positions to elect their chief.

* * *

Judge Parker.

The late Democratic convention, and its candidate for President, have given signal exhibition of a mutual respect and confidence almost unprecedented in our political history, and our party has received new inspiration and hope in its appeal to the people, who always appreciate and admire courage, character and discretion in their leaders. Our candidate has these qualities and can be depended upon at all times to observe that self-control in speech and action which is so necessary to safe reasoning and sound judgment.

With unabated trust in the efficiency of the cardinal principles of our great party, when applied to the practical administration of government, to realize the blessings of peace and prosperity for all, and believing that the people will correct the present abuses of administration by a change of party in power, I await with confidence the result of their judgment at the polls. Very truly yours,

H. G. DAVIS.

"Little Town Elections" To-day.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2.—Throughout Connecticut to-morrow will be held the "little town elections," in which also will join for their annual elections the cities of New London and South Norwalk and Norwalk, the last two being the town of Norwalk. To the voters in fully seven-eighths of the towns there are practically no contests on political lines.

Secretary Taft To Speak.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Secretary of War Taft will arrive in this city at noon Monday to speak Monday night. He is expected to devote most of his time to the Philippine question.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HAZARDOUS

Would Be the Election of Mr. Roosevelt

IN OPINION OF CARL SCHURZ.

PEOPLE WILL ACT WISELY IN ELECTING JUDGE PARKER.

BOAST OF THE REPUBLICANS

That Protection Has Caused Prosperity Is a Slander On the People.

DANGERS TO THE REPUBLIC.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Hon. Carl Schurz has addressed a lengthy letter to the Parker Independent Club setting forth his views on the political situation. Following are some extracts from the communication:

Fifty years of political study and experience in this country have convinced me that if the American people mean to preserve the blessings of their free institutions, they must always keep in view certain truths.

The Government of this republic must be a government of law, not a government of adventure.

It must be a Government for the general benefit, not a Government of favor for the promotion of special interests.

It must be a Government not permanently controlled by one political party but by different parties alternating in the possession of power.

There never was a political party in a democracy, however virtuous it may have been at the start, that was not by long possession of power more or less corrupted and made arrogant and arbitrary.

The things most dangerous to this republic are excessive party spirit, corruption and false patriotism, which is another name for national vanity, or greed under the guise of national pride.

The party spirit which regards party success not merely as a means to a higher end, but as the end itself, and which puts object obedience to party behest above the moral law and the dictates of conscience, will, if it prevails, inevitably destroy the vitality of free institutions.

Whatever induces people to look to the Government for favors to advance their material fortunes, instead of relying upon their own independent energies, will tend to deteriorate the popular character.

Of all agencies of corruption the farthest reaching and the most generally demoralizing is a system of policy by which the Government deals out benefits of pecuniary value to special interests, those favored receive them to support by pecuniary aid the party controlling the Government. This is corruption organized on a national scale.

A democracy working through universal suffrage cannot have too many conservative influences of high authority to guide popular sentiments and to protect it against misleading seductions. In this republic the highest conservative influence consists in the traditional veneration by the people of the principles which justified our existence as an independent nation, and of the ideals for the gradual realization of which the republic was founded. In the same measure that we lose this conservative influence of that tradition, the republic will become a prey to disorderly passions, unprincipled greed, and reckless demagogy.

* * *

Nations and the Moral Code.

The idea that a nation in its dealings with other nations is not bound by the moral code recognized between man and man, is in the highest degree dangerous to a democracy, because it insidiously confuses the popular conscience as to moral standards or obligations in all things.

Worship of wealth, of force, of power, of mere success whether right or wrong, is in a democracy one of the most malignant distempers of the popular mind—one of the most prolific sources of anti-democratic tendencies.

In a democracy not only Constitutional principles but also Constitutional forms should be observed with particular conscientiousness; for laxity in the respect for Constitutional forms will soon lead to disregard of Constitutional principles, and then to arbitrary rule.

Nothing can be more seductive, demoralizing, and perilous in a democracy than the adoption of the idea that the end justifies the means.

The degree of economy in public expenditures may be taken as a barometer of honesty in the public service. A lavish administration will always run into corruption.

These truisms—trite commonplaces you may call them—will be accepted by almost everybody in theory. They are but too recklessly overlooked in political practice, and therefore became subjects to be often recalled to popular attention. I, for one, deem it my duty as a citizen to keep them clearly in view when choosing between parties and candidates when casting my vote.

* * *

Tariff and Prosperity.

The boast that the great advances of this country in wealth and prosperity were owing to the Republican policy of high protection is simply a slander on the American people. Our natural resources are so immense and the energy and ingenuity of American labor so exceptionally productive, that owing to the combinations of these two tremendous factors the American people were bound to prosper and to grow rapidly in wealth under—or in spite of—any economic policy. The more I study the history of our economic development the more I become convinced that this country would have by this time been just as rich and prosperous as it is, had that development been permitted to take its natural course without any artificial protection. It would be healthier, too, as the human body is healthier when brought up, not on medicinal stimulants, but upon natural food. The economic activities would in some respects probably have taken different directions. The distribution of the product and accumulated wealth would probably have been different, too, and very likely more wholesome. People would have relied more upon their own energies and less upon the Government to make them rich. But, in my opinion at least, the aggregate production of wealth and the general state of popular prosperity would not have been less.

But, whether you agree with me in this academic view or not, upon one point, I am sure, I cannot fail to have the assent of every candid man: the idea that this country, of all known countries, the richest in natural resources, with its labor, the most intelligent, energetic, and productive labor in the world, should need the highest protective tariff ever enacted in any civilized country, to make our industries go and to save our people from ruin and starvation, is so wildly preposterous that I do not understand how any self-respecting man can utter it.

* * *

President Roosevelt.

We may now ask ourselves whether the character of the Republican candidate for the presidency redeems the character of the party. I know President Roosevelt well. I have known him well since, as a very young man, he entered public life, and I have watched his career not only with the concern of an interested citizen, but also with the warm sympathy of a personal friend. His exuberant spirits, his bright intelligence, his generous impulses, his gay combativeness, and the bubbling vivacity of his contempts and his enthusiasms made him an exceedingly attractive personality; and those who observed the courage and ability with which as a young member of the New York Legislature, he plunged into the fight against existing abuses in the public service and in party management, well have hoped that he would develop into a dauntless and unselfish, and at the same time a wise, champion of the highest ideals of public morals and of practical statesmanship, whose lead every patriotic citizen could follow with unreserved confidence. And when, after an examination of his later career, conducted with the sympathetic desire to view everything in the most favorable light, I have now to form, for myself, the conclusion, that in very important respects those high expectations have been disappointed, and that implicit confidence would be dangerously misplaced, I make that confession with genuine sorrow.

There are two Roosevelts in the field—the ideal, the legendary Roosevelt, as he once appeared, and as many people imagine him still to be; and the real Roosevelt, as he has since developed. There are no doubt many good citizens who think of voting for Roosevelt, having the legendary Roosevelt in mind; but they will do well to consider that, if elected, the real Roosevelt will be President.

I do not deem President Roosevelt capable of seeking an opportunity for plunging the country into a foreign war merely to gratify his ambition or to give play to his fighting spirit. But I do think that whenever there are two ways of deciding a matter of controversy—one the slow, patient, diplomatic, peaceable way, and the other the short cut by the use of force—Mr. Roosevelt will be temperamentally inclined to choose the short cut, and it will require with him an uncommonly strong effort of self-restraint to resist that inclination, which effort, if made at all, is not always successful.

* * *

A Hazardous Venture.

President Roosevelt is an exceedingly interesting, picturesque and forcible character, who would have found a most congenial and glorious field of action at the time of the Crusades, but sometimes strangely fails to appreciate the higher moral aims of modern civilization. He is a patriotic man who has done very good service in several ways, and, being still young, is capable of doing much more in various important positions aside from the presidency. His is a master nature, but this republic does not want in the presidency a master—least of all one who cannot master himself. To re-elect him, and thereby to make him understand, as he most certainly would understand it, that the American people are immensely delighted with all he has said and done under the inspiration of his strenuous tendencies, that they simply yearn to have more of it, and that to this end they put into his hands the great power of the presidency, including the supreme command of the army and a big navy, with all the temptations and possibilities of such power, so that his ambition to regulate the world according to his notions may have full swing—this, I humbly submit, would be so hazardous a venture that clear-headed and sober-minded Americans may well, for their country's sake, shrink from the risk.

* * *

The Democratic Party.

The alternative is the election of the Democratic candidate, Judge Parker. I do not indulge in the slightest delusion as to the Democratic party. I know its faults and shortcomings very well, and I have opposed it often. But I believe that, if put in power, under present circumstances, it can do the country a very important service, partly of a negative, partly of a positive kind. Of course, I do not expect the millennium; but I think we may well expect that it will put a stop to the strenuous pyrotechnics which for some years have distracted us, and bring the republic back to the sober ways of conscientiously constitutional and legal government; that it will arrest the existing lavishness of public expenditures and introduce a wholesome economy into our Government household; that it will thoroughly overhaul the various Government departments, which is all the more necessary as the recent investigation of corrupt practices in the postal service have only scratched the surface, and that further investigations by the Republican party "in its own time and its own way" are not promising substantial results; that it will scale down our enormous and unnecessary expenditures for the army and navy to a figure answering the real needs of the country; that it will start a vigorous movement against the extortions and corruptions of our tariff system, and that it will do away with our utterly undemocratic, financially wasteful and politically demoralizing colonial policy, thus restoring to their old dignity the principles upon which this republic was founded, and reviving the popular reverence for our great traditions which forms the conservative influence so much needed by our democracy—in short, that it will reverse in all these things the principal tendencies of the present Administration.

* * *

Judge Parker.

I believe that, in view of the peculiar requirements of the time, the Democrats have chosen an eminently proper man for their candidate. Mr. Parker evidently is by temperament and mental habit, as well as by acquisition of knowledge, par excellence, a judge; and it seems to me that just now, after all the confusing experiences we have gone through, it is peculiarly desirable that we should have a true judge in the presidential chair—a man who knows the law; who reverences the law; who will never permit his emotions to make him overlook the law; who will never presume that his will is law, and who will constantly keep in mind that a democracy will drift into chaos as surely as its government ceases to be a government of law.

His conduct has also shown that he is a man of high self-respect. A nomination for the presidency is a very great honor. But while Mr. Parker may have strongly desired it, he did not run after it. With quiet dignity he waited for it to come to him, and when it came under unobjectionable circumstances, he would not take it at a sacrifice of his conception of duty. His famous dispatch to the St. Louis Convention extorted at first a general shout of admiration, even from his political enemies. Only when they perceived the moral prestige it gave him, they began their mean and pitiable partisan efforts to drag that noble deed down to the level of a shabby campaign trick.

The reasons I have here candidly given compel me to believe that the American people will act wisely in making Alton B. Parker their President. I have spoken not as a partisan, but as an independent citizen, who has long been accustomed to regard the good of the country as infinitely more important than the advantage of any party, and who has no interest in political life than the honor and welfare of the republic, to which he is profoundly and gratefully devoted.

* * *

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Convention To Begin Business Wednesday At Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Oct. 2.—The arrival today of the officers of the National Republican League served to increase the enthusiasm of the local and State Republicans who have in charge the arrangements for the national convention, which will be held here Wednesday and Thursday.

J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, president of the National League, arrived in the city during the morning, and was followed soon afterward by Albert Weeks, of Center Rush, Ia., national secretary, and Sid Redding, of Little Rock, national treasurer.

The convention will be called to order Wednesday morning at 10::30 o'clock. President Moore will deliver a keynote speech and appoint a number of committees. Adjournment will be taken early in the afternoon to enable the delegates to prepare for the evening meeting in Tomlinson Hall. Thursday will be devoted to reports of committees and speechmaking.

National Secretary Weeks estimates that between 800 and 900 delegates and alternates, outside of Indiana, will come to the convention. Every State and Territory in the Union is expected to be represented, he said.

JUDGE PARKER'S FOURTH TRIP

To New York To Confer With the Democratic Leaders.

Esopus, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Judge Parker will make his fourth trip to New York to confer with the managers of the Democratic campaign to-morrow. Probably he will not return to Rosemount until Thursday night.

On Wednesday night Judge Parker will be given a reception at the Manhattan Club.

Charles M. Preston, chairman of the Ulster county Democratic Committee, was the only caller at Rosemount today. The Judge and members of his family attended church services at Kingston.

All Will Take the Stump.

Washington, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Representatives Cooper and Burgess, of Texas; Representative Pou, of North Carolina, and Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, were callers at Democratic headquarters to-day, and were in conference with Secretary Edwards on the political situation. The four members have volunteered their services, and will be placed on the stump in doubtful districts during the remainder of the campaign.

Mrs. Denman Thompson Dead.

Kenne, N. H., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Denman Thompson, wife of the actor, and author of the "Old Homestead," died at her home in West Swanzey to-day.

WOGGLE BUG COUPON.

OCT. 3. Use this Coupon only. No. 3

To the WOGGLE BUG EDITOR SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL. Louisville, Ky.

The answer to the question asked of the Woggle Bug in the Comic Section of the paper of SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, is—

_____

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Name .....

Street and Number .....

Town or City .....

State .....

Trim Your Coupons Close to the Black Line.

This coupon can be used only for the answer to the question asked Sunday, October 2.

BRILLIANT

Will Be Opening of Horse Show To-night.

EVERYTHING IN READINESS.

SOCIETY WILL TURN OUT IN ALL ITS SPLENDOR.

CHAMPIONSHIPS COME FIRST.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

Class 1—Championship roadsters 8:00
Class 6—Championship saddle horses, 3 gaits.... 8:20
Class 4—Championship harness horses, pairs.... 8:50
Class 5—Championship saddle horses, 5 gaits.... 9:20
Class 3—Championship harness horses, single... 9:50
Class 45—Saddle horses, 3 gaits, officers' mount..10:20
Class 23—Road four, appointments 10:40

Horse Show week, which has come to be accepted in Louisville as the date of society's reassembling for the winter season and as one of the big social events of the year, begins to-night, when, at 8 o'clock, the bugle will blow for the championship roadster class.

Months have been spent by the officers of the Louisville Horse Show Association in preparation for the fifth annual exhibition, and they confidently announce that this year's show will surpass all previous ones in two most important features. The entries in all classes are heavier, they say, and the class of horses exhibited will be superior. The $30,000 offered in premiums was expected to attract many of the foremost stables of the East, and the directors are well pleased.

The building at Fifth street and the river has been prepared as well as its limitations permit for the show. It has been thoroughly cleaned, and a wealth of bunting has been used to cover the unsightly parts. The decorations have been tastefully arranged, and with the addition of extra arc lights and several clusters of incandescent bulbs will lend added brilliance to the scene.

The crowd to-night will probably pack the building. Every boxholder has invited guests to fill the extra chairs, and hundreds of visitors will be in the city for the week. The beauty show in the boxes and on the promenade will attract probably as many spectators as will the horses in the arena. The date of the Horse Show is particularly well selected. The society girls and matrons who have spent the summer at the famous watering places and resorts of the North and East or who have toured the Old Country during the vacation months have returned, and the Horse Show affords the best of opportunities to greet their friends again and gossip over the prospects for the winter season. No girl who is making her debut this fall would risk absence from the Horse Show, for it is there that many of the most popular girls of previous seasons have established themselves as social favorites by their beauty and charm.

* * *

Exhibitors Make Ready.

The stables and carriage shed at the building presented a busy scene yesterday. Strings of horses were arriving all day. The grooms were engaged in brushing the coats of their charges until they shone again, the cracks of each stable received special attention, for to-night the championships are to be shown and the coveted tri-colored rosettes will be awarded to the pick of the horses at the show. The vehicles were cleaned and the varnish shined until they reflected the stableman's face like a mirror. In the hours set for exercise the ring was filled with high-steppers and saddle horses, who were taught to take the turns without losing stride or showing nervousness.

Among the stables that will exhibit this week are several new ones, and many who have appeared several times. Crow & Murphy, of Toronto, Can., who have never missed a Louisville Horse Show, are expected to arrive this morning. The stable has carried away a good share of the prize money each year, and is deservedly one of the most popular that comes. George Pepper & Co., whose hunters and jumpers have always stood first here, is also expected this morning. Mr. Pepper has a good string of horses this year, also, and has entered in many classes. M. H. Tichenor & Co.'s string, in charge of Louis Newgass, is back again. Last year, after a hard fight, the Chicago horsemen took the biggest division of the prizes, fairly defeating Dr. John L. Wentz, whose famous "House of Lords" was the sensation of the Horse Show circuit two years ago. Dr. Wentz last year disposed of his stable, and will not be here this week.

* * *

Mrs. Grosvenor's Prize Lot.

The most prominent new stable to show is that of Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, of New York, whose seventeen animals were purchased solely because it was believed each would develop into a champion. Included in the number is the unbeaten Roseberry, who is counted on by Mrs. Grosvenor to win a championship to-night. Mrs. Grosvenor's vehicles are the latest models, and her coach and brake are sure to attract wide attention in the four-in-hand classes. E. T. Stotesbury, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., has again sent his great stable of roadsters to the show. Mr. Stotesbury's collection of light harness horses won in their class at every important Horse Show from Louisville to Madison Square Garden last year, and are in the best condition this fall.

In saddle horses, the show is well supplied with entries. Ball Bros., of Versailles, Ky., will again show a splendid list of five-gaited horses, while Gaines Bros., of Pisgah, Ky.; Maj. David Castleman, Mat S. Cohen and other Kentucky breeders and trainers will fight for the saddle-horse ribbons, and as usual, the Kentuckians will probably take the lion's share of the ribbons. The Eastern horse owners have never been able to compete with Kentucky in the saddle classes, and this year promises to be no exception.

* * *

Many Local Exhibitors.

The local exhibitors are more numerous this year, and the keenest interest has been manifested by many society men and women who own fine carriage and saddle horses. Lawrence Jones, who several years ago vied with John S. Bratton and Crow & Murray, and who won a championship for pairs with Prince Charming and Princess Charming, will again show a string. Mr. Jones has collected some beautiful animals, and will make his presence felt in the open classes. Samuel A. Culbertson has a far stronger stable this year than last, when he was fairly successful, especially in the local classes. Mr. Culbertson will show in many of the open events this year, and has a high-class four which he will show to his coach, "Idle Hours," and to his handsome brake. M. L. Akers will also send his horses into the open events, and the Louisville friends of the three local exhibitors, who will match their horses against the Northerners, will watch with eagerness the result. The local classes are all well filled, and some exciting competition is expected.

Following the custom of the National Horse Show Association, there will be but one judge in each saddle ring this year. L. H. Hudson, of Louisville, who is an expert on the five-gaited horses, will judge the classes for them, and George C. Clausen, of Port Chester, N. Y., will judge the three-gaited classes. The judges for all the classes are:

Harness Horses—Orson Moulton, Batavia, N. Y.; Reginald W. Rives, New Hamburg, N. Y.; Edward Browning, Rosemont, Pa.

Roadsters—H. N. Van Voorhis, Pittsburg, Pa.; George Willing, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hite D. Bowman, Louisville, Ky.

Three-gaited Saddle Horses—George C. Clausen, Port Chester, N. Y.

Five-gaited Saddle Horses—Lytle H. Hudson, Louisville, Ky.

Hunters and Jumpers—Henry L. Herbert, New York, N. Y.; Victor Charles Mather, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO FEDERATION DEFIES NATIONAL BODY.

Refuses To Expel Franklin Union of Pressfeeders To Affiliate With the National Organization.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Chicago Federation of Labor to-day dared the American Federation of Labor to revoke its long-held charter. The local body concluded it preferred the companionship of the Franklin Union of Pressfeeders to affiliation with the national organization. Then the Chicago federation voted to give its delegate $500 to spend at the coming convention of the American body, and to take chances on his not being welcomed.

The result of President Samuel Gompers' letter, informing the local body that it could not appeal to the convention for a decision of the Franklin Union controversy until that organization had been expelled, brought out the defiance.

BLOODSHED IN PADUCAH.

Thomas Murray Shoots and Dangerously Wounds Joseph Green.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Thomas Riley, an Illinois Central car repairer, was found early this morning covered with blood and mud and unconscious. He had been assaulted and robbed but could give no account of it. Riley had been cut with a knife several times on the head. He will probably die. About the same time Thomas Murray special watchman for the Illinois Central while crazed with drink, shot and dangerously wounded Joseph Green, his friend, who was trying to get Murray to go home. Green is a well-known towboat man.

Big Crowd Expected.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—To-morrow is the opening day of the civil term of the Daviess Circuit Court, and hundreds of country people will be in the city. The Democratic campaign will be formally opened in the afternoon by James J. Fitzgerald, of Louisville, who will be the speaker of the occasion.

Delegates Have Arrived.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—All of the delegates are here for the international meeting of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, which convenes at Labor Hall at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The convention will not get down to business before Tuesday.

For High Balls
Insist upon getting
Apollinaris
"RENDERS SPIRITS MORE WHOLESOME."

ORDER

Dismissing A. D. Murrell From State College.

SAYS HE WILL CONTEST IT.

OBJECTION TO INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC IN BAPTIST CHURCH.

FISCAL COURT INVESTIGATION.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—A. D. Murrell, of Taylor county, one of the appointee students of State College, has been ordered to leave the institution by President James K. Patterson, and, although he has not complied with the request, the teachers have been authorized by the president not to instruct him in any of the classes. Murrell says he does not know why the order was made against him, and says he will take the matter before the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees at a meeting to be held Tuesday. According to information obtainable to-night, Murrell, who is a senior in the mechanical engineering department, remained in the city after the close of school last June, and was allowed the privileges of the dormitory until August, when he was told that he would have to leave. Without waiting for further orders he removed his belongings to a boarding-house in the city until time to matriculate for this term, when he applied to Business Manager D. C. Frazee, with whom he deposited the usual fee of $12.50, receiving a receipt for same. When told last week that he would not be allowed to attend classes, he produced his receipt, but was told by the business manager that he would have to forfeit the receipt. This he refused to do, and will have the Board of Trustees take the matter up.

* * *

Some Members Object.

There is some feeling among the members of the First Baptist church here over the introduction of instrumental music in the choir by Choirmaster Frank Atkins. Mr. Atkins has been using in the choir for several weeks a first and second violin and a cornet, and some of the members dislike the idea of having instrumental music in the choir. After 11-o'clock services to-day there was a meeting of the deacons and some of the other prominent members, at which a number of speeches were made. One member said he objected to the instrumental music, but that if they had to have it he wanted the whole band, and would advocate the employing of an entire orchestra. A committee was appointed to look into the advisability of retaining the musical feature.

* * *

Investigation Completed.

The investigation of the affairs of the Fiscal Court of Fayette county, which has been going on for several weeks, has been completed, and within a few days the people of this city will be able to ascertain the facts in regard to the sensational charges made against County Judge Bullock and the members of the Fiscal Court by former Mayor Duncan. The citizens' committee, which was appointed by Judge Bullock to assist in the examination, will now go over the report of the experts, and will make the result known through the public press. This committee was selected for this work by Judge Bullock so that no matter which way the report reads it will be accepted in good faith by the community.

* * *

A Surprise Wedding.

A wedding that will be a big surprise was celebrated in this city at midnight last night. It was that of Miss Elizabeth Bayless, of this city, and Mr. Anderson Chenault, of Mt. Sterling. Every effort was made to keep the affair a secret, as the couple desired to surprise their friends, and after securing the marriage license from Clerk Reagun, whom they enjoined to secrecy, they repaired to the residence of Magistrate Oldham, where the ceremony was quickly said. The bride is the daughter of K. B. Bayless and a sister of Messrs. T. C. and W. K. Bayless, of the Bayless Fruit Company. Mr. Chenault is a member of a prominent Montgomery-county family, and is private secretary to his uncle, S. F. B. Morse, the railroad magnate of New York City.

* * *

Far From a Solution.

Although it has been one week since the dastardly attempt was made to poison the family of Judge James H. Mulligan, the mystery is no nearer solution that it was when the attempt was first discovered, and it is not believed more developments will be had before the trial of the negro, Lewis Mitchell, arrested for the alleged attempt to administer the poison.

PRICE MOORE ACQUITTED.

Daniel Bowling Given Life Sentence In the Penitentiary.

Booneville, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Price Moore was yesterday acquitted of the murder of Lewis Cole. A jury from Jackson county brought in a verdict against George Baker for two years, he being the co-defendant of Moore. Both Moore and Baker swear that Baker had nothing at all to do with the shooting of Cole, and that the defendant, Moore, did the killing.

Daniel Bowling, of Clay county, was convicted of the murder of James Gillus Barnett, of Laurel county, and given a life sentence in the State penitentiary. Barnett was a boss in the stave woods at D. C. Edwards' mills, in Owsley county, while Bowling was a laborer working under him. Henry Winn and George Browner are on trial, being accused of conspiring with Bowling in the murder of Barnett.

GENERAL CONVENTION TO MEET ON WEDNESDAY.

Boston, Oct. 2.—A number of services preliminary to the general convention of the Episcopal Church were held here to-day, and among the preachers were bishops and other clergy who have already arrived to participate in the formal opening proceedings on Wednesday. Bishop J. S. Johnson, of Western Texas, preached in the forenoon at St. Paul's church, Brookline, and in the evening at St. Stephen's church, this city.

Died At Bardstown.

Bardstown, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lillian Wilson, the wife of J. S. Wilson, of the Standard, died to-day of consumption. She had been ill since last May. She was the daughter of Robert Woodall, of Rockcastle county. The burial will take place at her old home.

Will Not Run For Elector.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 2.—Jesse W. Crosby, a Mormon, has filed with the Secretary of State his withdrawal as nominee for presidential elector on the Republican ticket. Objections had been made to his candidacy by persons who charged that he was a polygamist.

Nursing Mothers
Have a double demand upon strength and nourishment that is ideally met in
ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine
TRADE MARK.
It supplies the food needed by mother and child, aids convalescence, builds up the system, is easily retained and digested.
Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U.S.A.
A visit to the World's Fair City is not complete without a trip to the Anheuser-Busch Brewery.

What Is It?
A **Parlor Suite** or a **Bedroom Suite** or a **Complete Outfit** for your house. Whatever it is—**we have it.** If you are looking for something good in the furniture line, suppose you take a look through our stock. We would like to show you what's **new** in the way of **styles.** Better make up your mind and come at once.
"Schupp & Schmidt"
BOTH PHONES 433. 421-423 W. MARKET STREET.

JUST GENUINE LUMP! JELLICO
THIS IS THE KIND WE HANDLE.
JELLICO LAUREL COAL AGENCY
The ORIGINAL JELLICO COAL.
Don't be deceived by being told you can't get it. WE own the mines and therefore produce and place at your disposal this COAL. YOU can only and always get it from US.
25 Bus. for $3.00. 100 Bus. for $12.00.
Both Phones 289. 10th and Broadway. R. A. Watson, Mgr.

ON THE QUESTION
PLAIN TALK ON A VITAL QUESTION
of the best place to buy Office Supplies there is no doubt of our having every means at hand to give you the best for your money. We have a complete line of Desks, Filing Cabinets, Sectional Book Cases, Office Chairs, Tables and Special and Staple Stationery. Our prices are right; our wish to please you unlimited.
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TINSLEY ENGRAVING CO. LOUISVILLE COUR-JOUR. BLDG.
HAVE A SPECIAL PROPOSITION FOR NEWSPAPERS.

ON CONTRACT

GROWERS' ASSOCIATION HAS BEGUN BUYING.

THE DELIVERY OF TOBACCO

Will Begin December 1, Says President Hawkins In Interview At Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—W. B. Hawkins, president of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association, stated to-day that the association had begun buying this year's crop on contract, and from present indications the association will be able to control the output this year. "The tobacco growers now see that the association means business, and has the money to pay for their crops, and are failing over one another to get into the association," said Mr. Hawkins, "and from the result of the meetings held in various counties in the Burley district, enthusiasm in the movement made by the association is on the increase and the manner in which the farmers are taking hold gives great assurance to the success of the association."

It is the purpose of the association to contract for as much of this year's crop as possible before December 1, when delivery will begin. No arrangements have been made for the tobacco contracted for to be delivered at any certain place, but President Hawkins says this phase of the work will be taken up as soon as the bulk of the crop is under contract.

Orders For Two Big Boats.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 2.—Two large freight boats have been ordered from the American Shipbuilding Company. One of the boats is for the United States Transportation Company and will cost $450,000, and will be built at Detroit. The second vessel is for the Buffalo and Susquehanna Steamship Company, and will cost $330,000 and be built at Bay City. Both boats will come out next spring.

Injunction Against Strikers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 2.—In the United States Court, Judge Albert B. Anderson issued a sweeping temporary restraining order against 175 striking employes of the MacBeth-Evans Glass Company at Elwood. The workmen are restrained from interfering in any way with the management of the factory or the men who are now at work.

A Receiver Appointed.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 2.—Judge Meek, of the District Court, has appointed A. G. Mead, of this city, receiver of the Texas Cotton Product Company, growing out of a suit of the Texas National Bank, of Dallas. The amount involved is said to be between $600,000 and $1,000,000. The company has branch agencies throughout the State.

Shops Will Not Be Moved.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—George H. Bussing, of this city, has been appointed superintendent of motive power of the E. and T. H. railroad, vice William D. McLeish, resigned. The E. and T. H. shops will not be removed from this city, as has been rumored.

Another Conference.

Youngstown, O., Oct. 2.—Officials of the United States Steel Corporation have agreed to give the Amalgamated Association another conference on the finishing scale over which the big strike is on here, at Girard and at Warren.

Wage Scale Ratified.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 2.—The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Glass Workers has ratified the wage scale agreed upon at the joint conference between the workers and employers recently at Erie.

Will Resume Operations.

Greensville, Pa., Oct. 2.—The Shelby Steel Company, a constituent company of the National Tube Company, will resume operations Monday, after a period of idleness. Five hundred men are affected.

PROSPECT OF SETTLING THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 2.—With the opening of the eleventh week of the cotton mill strike to-day the prospect of a settlement seems somewhat brighter, owing to active measures taken by the local merchants. Letters have been sent to both manufacturers and operatives requesting that the two sides hold an early conference and a favorable reply has been received from the operatives. The manufacturers will receive their letters to-morrow morning.

GROWING ATTENDANCE AT WORLD'S FAIR.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—During the 134 days that the World's Fair has been open up to the closing of the gates last night 12,515,511 admissions have been recorded. As the fall weather advances the attendance increases, and the officials anticipate that the attendance during the two final months will be unprecedentedly large. The attendance record for the past week was 722,565.

Always Remember the Full Name **Laxative Bromo Quinine**
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

PARDON

Would Come When the Sign Got Right.

REMARK MADE BY BUCHTER

TO AN EMPLOYE OF FRANKFORT CHAIR COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF HORSTMEYER.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—"I will get my pardon when the sign gets right," was a remark made by Clem Buchter, the Louisville murderer, about the time John Buchter, his brother, was circulating a petition in Louisville addressed to Lieut. Gov. William P. Thorne. The above remark was made to Fred Horstmeyer, an employe of the Frankfort Chair Company, and foreman of the department of that company's plant inside the prison walls in which Buchter labored. Buchter had several times approached Mr. Horstmeyer on the subject of a pardon, and this last remark was as if the matter was settled.

The foreman told of the remark today to a party of friends who were discussing the action of the Lieutenant Governor in extending clemency to the murderer. He told of Buchter asking his assistance some several months ago and telling him that there would be $1,000 in it for him.

"I told him to go back to work," said the foreman in substance, "that I could not be of any assistance to him in the matter. It was several months later and lately that he came again to me and told me he was going to get out when the sign got right. I paid no attention to the remark at the time." Mr. Horstmeyer also verified the statement made heretofore and published that Buchter had none of the physical ills related in the petition for his pardon, and upon which Gov. Thorne based it.

According to his statement the case of locomotor ataxia was simply a bad case of corns. The partial blindness told of made its appearance in the putting on of a pair of eye-glasses within the week the pardon was granted. The mental derangement never appeared to the eye of the prison physician or warden, for Buchter lost but four days from labor in two years, and took medicine twice, both times for insomnia. Buchter worked with machinery, about which the humane officials of the prison would not have allowed a man mentally or physically ill to go. At least one person in Frankfort has small trinkets made at odd times by the murderer, which demonstrate good judgment and eyesight.

Inquiry at the State prison shows that the pardoned murderer was furnished transportation to Louisville on the afternoon of the day of his release. A rule of the institution is that prisoners must upon their release by expiration of sentence or pardon be returned to the place where they were convicted, and this rule was not departed from in this case. It is thought by some that Buchter has gone to Cincinnati. There it is said he has an uncle who owns and operates a large furniture manufacturing plant.

HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

Gov. Beckham Will Not Talk About the Buchter Pardon.

"I have nothing to say. Criticism or expression of my opinion either way would not be proper in this case."

This was all Gov. Beckham would say last night when he was asked for a statement of his position with respect to the action of Acting Gov. Thorne in issuing a pardon to Clem Buchter, the Louisville murderer.

Gov. Beckham reached Louisville at 9:45 o'clock last night from Owensboro, where he has been since his return to the State from St. Louis. He spent the night at Seelbach's, and will leave this morning for Frankfort to assume the Executive chair.

Gov. Beckham said he had never heard of Buchter, and did not know such a man was in the penitentiary until he was pardoned; he did not remember the crime.

TEMPTING PRIZES

IS THE WORLD'S FAIR LIVE-STOCK EXHIBITION.

Seventy Hogs and Eleven Sheep Have Been Entered By Kentucky Exhibitors.

Kentucky Building, World's Fair, St. Louis, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The third and fourth divisions in the exposition live stock exhibition, sheep and swine, will be shown in the forum for eight days beginning next Wednesday, October 5, and Kentucky breeders will participate.

There are seventy head of hogs and eleven head of sheep entered for the rich prizes from Kentucky, as follows:

Berkshire Hogs—J. G. Yeager, Shelbyville, twenty head.

Poland China Hogs—O. P. Shropshire, Centerville, eleven head; George Clayton, Hutchison, nine head.

Tamworth Hogs—W. Warren Morton, Russellville, thirty head.

Southdown Sheep—C. S. Lyon, Hardsburg, eleven head.

It is believed in live stock circles here that these exhibitors stand a good chance to get a nice slice of the big money hung up in premiums. A total of $30,311 is offered by the exposition management on swine, and $44,390 on sheep. The classes in which Kentucky is interested have prizes as follows:

Poland China, $5,110; Berkshires, $5,110, supplemented with eighty premiums ranging from $15 to $40; Tamworths, $2,415; Southdowns, $5,315.

These are the last classes in which the Kentucky World's Fair Commission has offered to duplicate premiums won by live stock exhibitors from the State up to $7,500. Horses, jacks and mules captured about $12,000 of the exposition money; cattle about $1,500, so if sheep and swine from Kentucky take another $1,500, the Kentucky Commission will pay fifty cents for every dollar won, as the total would be $15,000.

FLOOR COLLAPSED AND MANY PEOPLE WERE HURT.

Adams, Mass., Oct. 2.—While the Right Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, Roman Catholic Bishop of Springfield, was laying the corner-stone of St. Stanislaus Polish church here this afternoon, a floor collapsed, precipitating 150 persons into the basement. A dozen persons were injured, several seriously. Bishop Beaven and several of the priests assisting him were slightly hurt.

Some Suggestions For the International Barbers.

ALWAYS DO THE LATEST IN STYLE.
MAKE THE INSURANCE MAN LOOK SLICK"
ALWAYS LEAVE A LITTLE ON TOP FOR THE BARKEEP
THE BUTCHER IS HAPPY WHEN HE LOOKS LIKE THIS.
THE THING FOR THE HORSE SHOW
NEVER MIND GRANDPA
THE EFFECT FOR THE PASTOR
THERE IS NOTHING DOING WITH THE ARTIST

With a ball in Phoenix Hill to-night the annual convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America will begin. The first business session will be held in the same hall Tuesday morning, and the programme which has been arranged for each day's session is an elaborate one. The international officers have all arrived, and will be present at the ball to-night. The hall is decorated and the local committee has spared no effort to contribute to the enjoyment of the guests.

The delegates, who assembled in Cincinnati, will arrive early to-day after being entertained in that city with a smoker last night. They will come on a special train, 200 strong. The delegations from the far West, with the exception of the California barbers, arrived yesterday, and the California party will join others in St. Louis, and come from that place in two special coaches to-night.

The Auditing Committee was in session all day yesterday, but its deliberations were not made public, and will be first communicated to the union assembled. The Judiciary Committee was also in session yesterday, and considered suggestions without number for the improvement of the constitution and by-laws of the organization. After the suggestions have been altered in accordance with the views of the committee, they will be submitted for approval to the union, and what changes will be made will not be known until that time.

LOOKS LIKE MURDER.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN BED FROM PISTOL SHOT.

HUSBAND UNDER WATCH.

Jacob Strowl Tried To Collect Insurance On Wife's Life Too Soon After Death.

Huntington, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Jacob Strowl was found dead in bed yesterday morning and it was supposed that she had committed suicide. She was shot in the head, and her husband, who was sleeping in the same bed, said that he was not awakened by the report of the revolver. The Coroner's investigation to-day puts a different phase on the death of the woman, and Strowl is now under surveillance, pending further investigation. It appears that Mrs. Strowl was shot in the back of the head and the bullet passed entirely through the brain and lodged against the frontal bone. The Coroner says it would have been impossible for her to have fired the shot. The husband's actions since the tragedy have awakened suspicion, as he attempted to collect the insurance on her life yesterday afternoon. The Coroner has not made any formal charge, but believes that the woman was murdered.

KILLED BY BLOW.

John Gressley, a Wealthy Farmer, Meets Death At Mooresville.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—John Gressley, a wealthy farmer of Allen county, was instantly killed at Monroeville at 3 o'clock this morning. Frederick Hause, a young farmer, is under arrest for the crime, but it is not clear that he is guilty. There was a Democratic meeting at Monroeville last night and a crowd of men was on the streets all night. Gressley was in front of a saloon when the crowd came along and one of them struck him a heavy blow on the head, killing him instantly. Hause denies that he struck the blow.

OFFICER CLUBBED.

Charles and John Johnston In Jail For the Offense.

Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Patrolman Harry C. Adams is in a precarious condition with a dozen wounds on his head, inflicted by the Johnston brothers at an early hour this morning.

Adams attempted to arrest Charles and John Johnston, sons of former City Marshal Frank Johnston, for raising a disturbance. The Johnstons overpowered Adams, and while Charles held him, John took his mace and beat the officer's head to a jelly. The Johnstons are in jail awaiting developments.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS

Will Attend Meeting of Ohio Valley Medical Association.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Medical Association will be held in this city November 9 and 10. It will be attended by physicians from all over the Ohio valley, while prominent physicians and surgeons from all over the United States will be here to deliver addresses. The annual address will be made by Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati. Dr. G. W. Crile, of Cleveland, O., will be one of the speakers, as also will be Dr. William Cheatham, of Louisville.

DEATH PENALTY WANTED

For Criminal Assault By Iron Hand of the World Society.

Bedford, Ind., Oct. 2.—For the purpose of securing legislation providing for the death penalty for criminal assault, a number of Bedford citizens, headed by Ephialet L. Pearson, have organized a society to be known as the "Iron Hand of the World." It is the intention of the promoters to make the organization national in scope. Temporary headquarters have been established in Bedford.

Vance At Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Capt. John L. Vance, of Cincinnati, president of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, held a meeting with the members of the Evansville branch of the association Saturday night and arranged for a big delegation from this city at the annual convention of the association at Huntington, W. Va., November 16 to 18.

New Theater For Owensboro.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct 2.—[Special.]—T. A. Pedley and J. G. Burch, local theatrical managers, have purchased the large brick building at the corner of St. Ann and Water streets, and will remodel it into a modern theater. It will be completed within ninety days and is estimated to cost $40,000.

Pedley and Burch are the managers of the Grand and the People's, Evansville, and the Temple Theater in this city. The new theater scheme has been on foot for several weeks.

BARRED BY COLOR FROM LEBANON NORMAL SCHOOL.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Jessie Nash, a colored girl of Princeton, Ind., who recently won the prize of a scholarship in the National Normal University at Lebanon, O., in a contest with all the school children of Gibson county, has been notified by President J. Oscar Creager, of that institution, that owing to her color she cannot be admitted to the university.

LONG LOVE FEAST

HELD BY DELEGATES TO LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.

Methodist Ministers Filled the Pulpits of All Franklin Churches Morning and Night.

Franklin, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Three hours' lovefeast was conducted by the Rev. J. C. Petrie at the Methodist church this morning. Bishop Smith preached and ordained deacons. Dr. B. M. Messick preached and Bishop Smith ordained elders at the afternoon services. W. W. Pinson conducted memorial services and preached in the evening.

Dr. Gross Alexander held morning services and Dr. John J. Tigert evening services at Baptist church. The Rev. B. F. Atkinson held morning services and the Rev. T. R. Kendell evening services at the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The Rev. J. H. Early conducted morning services and the Rev. F. M. Thomas evening services at the Presbyterian church. The Rev. E. L. Southgate preached at the morning services and he Rev. J. T. Cherry evening services at the Christian church. The Rev. Pat Davis preached at the colored Methodist church this morning.

More than four thousand heard the Gospel. Bishop Smith may not read out the appointments of the ministers for pastoral work until Tuesday. Conference will adjourn Tuesday night.

Addresses On Temperance.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The W. C. T. U. sessions to-day were taken up by addresses. In the morning Mrs. Mary Balch, of Louisville, and Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, of Lexington, made two addresses on temperance. In the afternoon the society and citizens listened to an address by Mrs. A. M. Lake, vice president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society. The report of the settlement school at Hindman was made by the superintendents, Misses Stone and Pettit.

KILLED BY FALLING OF BIG DERRICK.

Thomas Graney, a Louisville Mechanic, Meets Death At Clinton, Mass.

Thomas Graney, a stonemason, who lived at 1709 High street, was killed Saturday afternoon by the falling of a derrick at Clinton, Mass., where he was employed in the construction of a bridge. The news announcing Mr. Graney's death was received in a telegram to his sister, Mrs. Ella Delaney, who lives at 1709 High street. Few details of the accident were given. The body will be brought to Louisville for burial.

Mr. Graney was thirty-five years of age, and had lived in Louisville all his life. He had been employed for the past eight years by a company which is engaged in a general construction business. Bridges are a specialty of the firm, and Graney had been employed in such work the greater part of his life. The body will arrive in Louisville tomorrow morning, and the funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at the residence of his sister. The burial will be in Cave Hill cemetery. Mr. Graney is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Delaney and Miss Katie Graney.

New York Men In Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Not fewer than ten men from the State of New York, all close friends of Judge Parker, are in Indiana in the interest of the presidential candidate. It is understood that these friends of Judge Parker are engaged chiefly in a "campaign of education." Parker is not personally known in Indiana and they are telling the voters just what manner of man he is and are expatiating on his good qualities.

Stole Horse From Herman Newcomb.

A fine bay mare was stolen from Herman D. Newcomb's farm at St. Matthews Saturday night. It was taken from among several other horses, and was lame. A number of horses have been stolen from that neighborhood rece

FAMOUS PERIQUE

BEING EXPERIMENTED WITH IN DAVIESS COUNTY.

Fifty Acres Housed Which Will Be Handled By American Tobacco Company.

Mr. W. E. Whiteley and the American Tobacco Company are making an experiment on a large scale which now bears every indication of complete success, say the Owensboro Inquirer. It is the raising of Perique tobacco, which has heretofore been produced in a very limited area in the State of Louisiana.

Investigation of the character of the soil here convinced the parties that Perique would grow here as well as anywhere. Some tests were made which bore out this opinion, and the seed were procured from St. John's parish, La. The seed beds were prepared and the crop planted in accordance with the rules prevailing in St. John's parish, and the result was surprising. Fifty acres were planted and it grew beautifully, the stand being good and the crop remarkably even. The crop has been given every attention and the most of it is now in the house. While it was growing it attracted the attention of every person who saw it, on account of the points of difference between it and the common tobacco. It was as large as the ordinary tobacco, but the midribs and leaf fibers were much smaller. It is being housed and cared for in a manner somewhat different from that used toward ordinary tobacco, and in every way its treatment conforms as nearly as possible to the Perique grown in the home of the variety.

It is after the tobacco is cured, however, that the work is done that gives the tobacco the most of its distinctive characteristics. It cures up very dark, but it is taken through other processes which are not clearly understood, which bring out the peculiar flavor which makes Perique the favorite smoke of all who have ever tried it. If the present experiment proves a success it is probable that the culture will spread and that the supply of this tobacco will equal the demand, which it has never done within its history.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DISCUSSED BY E. A. KIMBALL.

Gives History of the Method of Treating Diseases and Explains How It Is Accomplished.

Christian Science, its origin, history and fundamental principles were explained yesterday afternoon by Edward A. Kimball, of Chicago, who spoke to a good audience in Macauley's Theater. He was introduced by Judge L. H. Jones, formerly of Winchester, who spoke of the work now being done by Mr. Kimball and his intimate knowledge of the subject on which he was to talk.

Mr. Kimball called the history of the human race a tragedy, and the bottom of this tragedy is fear, which is prevalent in all beings. He maintained that fear is the cause of all evils, and that this can be eradicated, leaving man in a state of contentment and happiness. Taking up after his introductory remarks, the subject of his lecture. Mr. Kimball explained the origin of Christian Science as a method of healing and as a substitute for medicine. He said Christian Science divests men of fear of God and gives the key to the Scriptures. Mrs. Eddy, the founder of the sect, was highly lauded and praised, as was her book.

NEGRO TENEMENT HOUSES BURNED.

Ed Gordon Went To Bed With a Lighted Pipe In His Mouth.

Four negro tenement houses in "Button's Row," on East Main street, were partially destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was caused by the carelessness of Ed Gordon, who lived in one of the houses, in going to bed with a lighted pipe in his mouth. Sparks falling from the pipe ignited the bedclothing and Gordon had difficulty in escaping without being burned. The house in which he lived was almost destroyed and the remaining three seriously damaged. The four houses are under one roof, although containing separate apartments, and the Fire Department had much difficulty in preventing the spread of the flames.

Senator Fairbanks At Church.

Roseburg, Ore., Oct. 2.—Charles W. Fairbanks and party attended the Presbyterian church at Roseburg to-day. After the close of the services the party was driven around town, leaving late for San Francisco and intermediate points. The Fairbanks special left Portland via the Southern Pacific railway early to-day.

GIFT

Of S. Thruston Ballard For Parish House.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

PRESENTED WITH PROPERTY ADJOINING PRESENT HOUSE.

TO ERECT FINE STRUCTURE.

A building to cost $20,000 to be used as a parish house will be constructed on Second street, between Green and Walnut, within the next two years by the Christ Church Cathedral. This has been made possible by the gift of S. Thruston Ballard, who purchased and presented to the trustees of the cathedral, a few days ago, the property adjoining the present parish house.

The presentation of the property to the cathedral by Mr. Ballard came as a great surprise to the members, although it has been known for some time by the chapter that he had some such plan in view. Nearly a year ago the dean of the cathedral, the Rev. C. E. Craik, expressed a wish for a new parish house which would do honor to the magnificent cathedral which is in his care. The present parish house consists of an old private residence, which was purchased by the members of the cathedral some years ago. It has been put to numerous uses, such as a place for the meeting of committees, the various charitable and allied organizations of the cathedral, choir rooms, etc. This is in a dilapidated state of repair and entirely inadequate to the demands put upon its capacity. For this reason, a movement has been on foot in the church for some time to purchase property near the building and erect a handsome structure.

A year ago the property next door to the parish house was advertised for sale. At that time an effort was made to secure the funds to purchase the building, but this was found impossible and it was sold. A few months ago Mr. Ballard announced to Dr. Craik that he would purchase the building and present it to the cathedral if the movement for a new parish house should be prosecuted to the end. This was agreed to by Dr. Craik, and a few days ago the deeds were recorded transferring the property to the cathedral.

* * *

To Raise Fund.

Steps are now being taken by the members of the Cathedral to start a "Parish House Fund," with which to construct the building, which will occupy the two lots. This fund is to be contributed by the members of the congregation, and Mr. Ballard has also promised to aid largely in its collection. No attempt will be made to erect a building which will cost less than $20,000. This mark has been fixed as the minimum sum, but if possible a more costly structure will be erected. The proposed building will contain all of the advantages of the more of the comforts of most parish houses, and Dr. Craik will begin to investigate such buildings in other cities in the near future. Drawings will soon be prepared, but actual construction will not begin on the building for about two years.

According to the initial plans, the structure will contain rooms for the choirs of the Cathedral, well appointed and furnished reading-rooms, a gymnasium, bath and recreation rooms, rooms for the meetings of the various committees of the church and a general assembly hall, where lectures can be heard. It is the plan to make the building the center of the social life of the Cathedral. It is the hope of Dr. Craik to have the building completed in time for his twenty-fifth anniversary as rector of Christ Church Cathedral. He has had charge of the church for twenty-two years.

FOLLOWED WOMEN TO THE POLICE STATION.

William Newman Arrested and Accused of Annoying Women.

Accused of insulting two women, William Newman was arrested by Patrolman Thornberry in front of the First district police station at 8 o'clock last night, after he had followed the women to the station, where they went to complain of his actions. Newman approached the home of Mrs. C. L. Augustus at 7:30 o'clock last night. Mrs. Augustus and her sister were sitting in the front yard, when Newman entered and began to talk to them. Seeing that he was drunk, Mrs. Augustus said that she would inform her husband if he did not leave immediately. Newman said that he did not care to meet Mr. Augustus, but refused to leave. Mrs. Augustus and her sister ran to the First-district police station. Newman followed and entered the station just in time to be put into a cell by Patrolman Thornberry. He is charged with disorderly conduct.

VAN DALSEN HAS REACHED MOROSE STAGE.

Fannie Porter's Murderer Says Nothing and Avoids His Fellow Prisoners.

A perceptible change has come over William Van Dalsen, who murdered Mrs. Fannie Porter two weeks ago. When he was first locked up he seemed to enjoy talking of his crime, but during the past two or three days he has become morose and sullen, and refuses to discuss his case at all, evading all questions regarding it.

At first he mingled with fellow-prisoners and joined in conversation with them, but now he spends his time sitting alone in a remote corner of the jail corridor during the day, and seems eager to get to his cell at night. The turnkeys say he is nervous and restless. He has not yet retained an attorney, and remains apparently careless as to his fate.

OSLER CAMERER ILL OF HEART DISEASE.

Osler Camerer, who lives at 909 East Marshall street, is confined at the City Hospital with heart disease. Mr. Camerer was attacked yesterday afternoon and at 5 o'clock was removed to the hospital. His condition is considered serious. He is the father of Mrs. James P. Edwards.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

Rome, Oct. 2.—A strong shock of earthquake was experienced to-day in the south of Italy, accompanied by floods of rain. The greatest force of the earthquake was felt at Calabria. Three houses fell at Soylla and many others were rendered unsafe. Fortunately no one was hurt.

WILL OPEN

Campaign In Many Counties To-day.

DEMOCRATS ON THE STUMP.

BEST ORATORS OF THE PARTY WILL SPEAK.

SENATOR BLACKBURN HERE.

The Democratic campaign in Kentucky will be formally opened to-day with firing all along the line. It will be the opening of the oratorical end of the campaign, and in many counties the voice of the Democratic orators will be heard. Senators Blackburn and McCreary, Ollie James and all the best orators in the party will speak to-day for the first time in the campaign. Gov. Beckham will not speak, but he will preside at the meeting which is to be the opening one in Franklin county. He will make only a short talk in the nature of an introduction. He will take the stump later, and will be heard frequently from then on until the end of the campaign.

With to-day's speeches the campaign will begin in earnest, and from now until the day before election all the leaders in the party will be actively engaged in stumping the State. The Campaign Committee has arranged for a speech to be delivered in every county on the court day in that county, with many other meetings as supplemental to these.

APATHY A GOOD SIGN.

Senator Blackburn Says Roosevelt Awakens No Enthusiasm.

The general apathy which prevails in the present campaign is a favorable sign for the Democrats, according to Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, who was in Louisville last night on his way to Russellville, where he will open the Democratic campaign to-day. The Senator says that the same lack of interest was manifest in 1892, when the party in power was swept away and the Democrats won a remarkable victory. He construed this present feeling of unconcern as a sign that Parker and Davis will be elected.

"This is the dullest campaign I have ever seen," said Senator Blackburn last night. "It is so dull that here, right on the eve of the election, we have arrived without even a single fight. I think this a favorable sign. If the party in power cannot arouse enthusiasm, when it is really on trial, then it is not to be supposed that the other side can put much feeling into the campaign. Conditions are somewhat similar to 1892, when Mr. Cleveland was elected. There was the same lack of interest in the election, and it was the slowest campaign, with the exception of the present one, that I have ever seen.

"During that year the Republicans, who were in power, could not wake up the voters and they were downed. I believe that history will repeat itself this year, and that the Republicans will meet with the same dose. The Democrats should not be discouraged, for with the feeling of apathy there is a steady drift to the Democratic side of the question."

Senator Blackburn left last night for Russellville and from there he will go to several other towns nearby, making speeches at them all.

ENTHUSIASTIC IN NEW YORK.

Josh Griffith Tells of Tammany Ratification.

"Plenty of enthusiasm was on tap in New York at the Tammany Hall ratification meeting, which was held last week, and that is the only place I have seen any signs of life in this campaign," said Josh Griffith, of Owensboro, last night. He was in Louisville on his way home, after having been in New York for several days.

"That meeting was a great one. Bourke Cochran spoke, and he stirred up the boys in a way that was almost new to me. They did not show any lack of interest in the campaign at that meeting, but they were wildly enthusiastic, and this spirit seems to pervade the whole party in the big State. The Democrats are confident of winning. They will carry the city by an enormous majority, and in the State the vote will be larger than it has been for a long time. It looks to me that the State is certainly Democratic. The factional fights have all been dropped out of sight, and peace prevails everywhere."

WILL HIRE ONLY YOUNG MEN.

Carnegie Steel Company Makes Forty Years the Age Limit For Taking On Workers.

New York, Oct. 2.—A Pittsburg telegram to the Post says: The Carnegie Steel Company has issued a circular letter to the superintendents of the different plants and to the heads of the departments in the plants instructing them to employ no men over thirty-five years of age in certain departments and extending the age limit to forty in others. The rule does not apply to laborers.

The order affects a large number of the most expert steel men. During the last few years numerous new steel plants have been erected in different districts and tempting offers were made to the old and most expert employes. In many cases the new offers were accepted and men left the places where a majority of them had been employed for the last twenty years and entered upon the new work.

The recent reaction in the steel and iron industry left many of these plants idle and the men out of employment. This, coupled with the universal resumption of the Carnegie mills in the Pittsburg district, enticed hundreds of these men back to their old homes, only to meet the discouraging statement that no man over thirty-five years would be employed. These men are in the majority of cases Scotch, Irish, English and Welsh, and came to this country during the big influx of skilled iron and steel workers in the early eighties.

It is said that the announcement was made over one month ago, but great secrecy was observed in its enforcement, and it only became known through the efforts of one of the most skilled open-hearth steel men employed in the Homestead works to re-enter the service of the Carnegie Steel Company after being absent at Buffalo for one year.

Former Congressman Dead.

Monongahela, Pa., Oct. 2.—The Hon. George V. Lawrence is dead, aged eighty-nine. He served many terms in teh State Legislature and three terms in Congress and was one of the most popular men in the State.

Four Miners Drowned.

Monongahela, Pa., Oct. 2.—While crossing the Monongahela river in a skiff four miners were run down by the steamer Bertha, pushing empty barges, and were drowned.

Correct Answers and Names of Prize Winners for the September Series Will Be Published in the Courier-Journal of Sunday, October 9.

$250 IN CASH PRIZES
WILL BE GIVEN TO
Courier-Journal Readers

Who will send in a complete set of Correct Answers, or the largest number of Correct Answers in a set, to the FIVE QUESTIONS that will be asked the

Woggle Bug

During the month of October, one question being asked each Sunday. A complete set of answers means thirty-one, one coupon on which answers must be written being published each day in the month. There will be

64 CASH PRIZES
DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

For the greatest number of correct answers from one person	$100
For next largest number of correct answers from one person	50
For third largest number of correct answers from one person	20
For fourth largest number of correct answers from one person	10
For ten next largest number of correct answers, $2.00 each	20
For fifty next largest number of correct answers, $1.00 each	50
64 Cash Gifts Amount to	$250

If no one person gets all the answers correct, then the prizes go to those having the largest number of correct answers.

OBSERVE THESE RULES:

FIRST—Read these instructions carefully.

SECOND—Cut out the coupon printed on Page 2 neatly, following the black border lines closely.

THIRD—Read the question asked the Woggle Bug Sunday, October 2, then write plainly on the lines of the coupon, in as few words as possible, what you think the answer was. Then add your name, street and number, or other address, town or city, and State.

FOURTH—Do the same thing with the coupons that will be printed every day until Monday, October 31. You can make the same answer on each coupon for the week, or you can make different answers, but they must be on the coupon printed in the paper each day, showing the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and the dates. Be sure that you answer the right question on the right coupons. The question asked Sunday, October 2, cannot be answered on a coupon bearing a date Sunday, October 9.

FIFTH—When you have filled out all the coupons cut from the Courier-Journal for one week, put them carefully away—don't mail to us yet. Do the same with succeeding weeks, until you have filled out coupons for the five questions that will be asked on the five Sundays of October. Then carefully sort your coupons, placing those for each week together, according to the dates and the number printed in the upper right-hand corner. Then place them ALL in one envelope and mail to "The Woggle Bug Editor, Sunday Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky." Put nothing in the envelope except the coupons—no letters or notes of any kind. Send ALL your coupons in one envelope so that they will reach the Courier-Journal office not later than 10 o'clock Thursday morning, November 3. Coupons received later than that hour will positively not be counted, nor will coupons mailed each day or at the end of each week be counted—coupons for the entire month must all come in one envelope at the same time.

SIXTH—Remember that the largest number of correct answers to all questions will get the prizes. If two or more persons have the same number of correct answers to the five questions, the prizes will be divided. This rule will apply to all the prizes. For October it will be possible for one person to send thirty-one answers, that number of coupons being printed.

SEVENTH—Neatness in filling out coupons, care in arranging them consecutively according to numbers, and by dates, and a careful observance of all the rules printed herewith, will count for or against the contestant. For instance, if two persons send the same number of correct answers, and one follows all the rules laid down carefully, while the other does not, the prize will go to the first one. A committee will decide these points.

EIGHTH—Contestants must be regular subscribers to or readers of the Courier-Journal, and coupons must be cut from papers that have been bought and paid for, either through carriers, agents, newsboys or by mail. Employes of the Courier-Journal will not be permitted to compete.

NINTH—Correct answers for the month of October will be published the first Sunday in November, and the prizes will be awarded immediately thereafter. Names of prize winners will be published. The correct answers will be telegraphed the Courier-Journal the days before publication by Mr. L. Frank Baum, the author, so that no one connected with the Courier-Journal can know the answers until the contest for the month is closed.

The Guessing Coupon

will be found at the top of the fourth and fifth columns, page 2, of this paper. Cut it out and fill it up carefully. It may help you to get a portion of $250.

COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING DIRECTORY

Elevator Sunday 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Louisville Loan Co.....Room 1.

Barber Shop—Room 2, second floor. H. R. Cook, Proprietor.

Drs. Orendorf & Weber—Suite No. 3, second floor. Hours 9 to 1, 3 to 6, 7 to 8. Sunday 9 to 12. Tel. 924.

Arts and Crafts Co.—Misses Bruce. Rooms 4 and 5.

Dr. John R. Collier, Osteopath—Nervous diseases a specialty. Hours 8 to 4. 'Phone Main 3733—A.....Room 8.

The Colonial Security Company of St. Louis (incorporated)—A. Y. Christenson, Supt.....Room 9.

National Life and Accident Ins. Co.—W. A. Johnson, Supt.....Room 10.

Madame Stokes, Complexionist. Hours 9:30 to 12 and 1 to 5:30 p. m..Room 12.

Dr. Wm. N. Spohn.....Room 12. Hours 8:30 to 9:30 a. m., 12 to 1 and 6 to 7 p. m.

Dr. B. G. Rees, Dentist—Telephone 3689 A.....Rooms 14 and 15.

Wm. J. Watkins & Co.—Press and Ornamental Brick, Coke, Coal, Iron.....Room 16.

Val. P. Collins, Architect.....Room 16.

New Louisville Jockey Club...Room 17.

E. Feigenbaum, Ladies' Tailor.Room 18.

Dr. A. F. Pelle, Dentist. Dr. W. M. Couison, } Room 19.

Western and Southern Life Ins. Co.—Alex. Allsman, Supt....Rooms 20, 21 and 22.

American Loan and Trust Co..Room 23.

Louisville Truss and Rupture Co.—Tel. 218 A—Main.....Room 24.

Dr. C. C. Godshaw.....Room 24. Hours 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Tel. Main 218 A.

Dr. J. W. Clark, Dentist—Rooms 25 and 26. Telephone 3689—M.

Hunter & Hellman—Fire Insurance. Rooms 27 and 28.

Dr. W. C. McManama, Osteopath. Hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Both 'phones.....Room 29.

Geo. J. Monroe, M. D.—Room 30. Hours 9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sunday 9 to 10:30 a. m. 'Phone 3733 Y. Main.

Miss Kate Fitzgerald—Purchasing Agent. Room 31.

Miss Mary McGinn—Shoe Parlor. Custom work a specialty. Cumb. 3089 Z....Room 32.

Tinsley Engraving Co.—Rooms 33, 34, 35, 36 and 36½.

Mrs. J. T. Pendleton, Modiste. Rooms 38 and 39.

Dr. Sue N. Epperson, Osteopath. Room 40. Office hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. 'Phone Main 3089 Y.

The Atelier Novelty Mfg. Co...Room 42.

A. S. Keller.....Room 43. Decorator in China and Porcelain.

P. T. Archer—Commercial Photographer. Room 44½.

Dr. H. B. Green, Dentist.....Room 45.

Louisville Dental Laboratory and Louisville Dental Mfg. Co.—Dr. T. M. Crutcher, Manager.....Rooms 48 and 49.

Thos. E. Grove, Artist—Portrait and Ivory Miniatures.....Room 50.

Harvey Joiner, Artist—Room 51. Paintings on exhibition. Visitors welcome, 10 to 1 o'clock.

Louisville Bureau of Designing—Architects, Engineers and Artists. Tel. Main 3220—M.....Rooms 52 and 53.

Inland Farmer.....Room 54.

John Herr Sutcliffe—Advertising Agency. Room 55.

Miss Linda Nuss—Stamping; Art Needlework; Shirt Waists; Children's Clothes. Room 56.

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Communications.

All communications should be addressed to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals. If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps. The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

TEN PAGES.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 3, 1904

"Business."

Saturday Evening, October 1.—If it be true that the stock market is the barometer of business conditions, it must be admitted that improvement is in progress, for stock values have steadily advanced and in some cases new high records have been made for the present movement. But not only does the action of the stock market furnish testimony of business improvement, present and prospective, for the mercantile agencies unite in saying that the last quarter of 1904 opens with much brighter prospects than prevailed a year ago. The Iron Age also tells of steady progress in the steel and iron trades, and railroad reports show expanding earnings in both gross and net. It appears that prices of iron and steel have attained sufficient stability to encourage buying, and the expansion at blast furnaces is an encouraging indication as relating to the demand for pig iron.

From an agricultural viewpoint, conditions have improved during the week, and predicted frosts have either failed to materialize, or have not resulted in serious damage. With money in plentiful supply at low rates, with cotton bills flooding the exchange market, and sterling at a point which practically insures the early importation of gold, and the outlook for crops as valuable as any in the history of the country, it is no wonder that stocks continue to advance and that sentiment is unmistakably bullish. Important financial interests appear to be the largest holders of securities, and if this be the case it is probable that the market will go much higher.

In view of a probable decline in wheat exports for the year, owing to the short crop and high prices prevailing, interest more than ever centers in the amount of cotton that will be raised and the average value per pound. The latter will in the end be regulated by supply and demand, as it always is, but the question of supply appears to be the important matter at the present time, and the forthcoming Government report will be awaited with considerable interest. Next to the figures of the Government, the trade as a whole places most reliance in those of the Journal of Commerce, which were published this week, and which make the condition of cotton at this time 69.9 against 77.4 last month, a decline of 7.5 points. The figures compare with 67.8 last year, 64.7 the year previous and 65.5 in 1901. With an estimated average of 11 per cent. larger than last year, and a condition two points better at this time, it would appear that indications point to a much greater yield.

The report is made up from replies of 1,300 correspondents, a considerable number of which are scattered through Texas. It is, therefore, something of a surprise that out of ninety counties in that State, from which one to four replies were received, a decline of only four points is shown. The States showing the greatest deterioration are Mississippi, 10 points; Louisiana, 10 points; Arkansas, 9 points; Tennessee 11 points, and Oklahoma Territory 25 points. Drouth, accompanied by shedding and rust, is said to be mainly responsible for the deterioration in these States.

The figures recall the fact that at this time in 1902 the Government report made the condition of cotton 58.3, while the crop of that year yielded 10,727,559 bales, the acreage being 27,114,102, or more than 11 per cent. under the estimated acreage this year. The heavy movement to market, thus far considerably larger than that of two years ago, and all the other indications point to a crop nearer 11,000,000 bales, though, of course, it is still possible for frost to do damage to the top crop, prospects for which are already poor. Should the crop prove no larger than that of 1902-3, when the October 1 condition was 58.3, it would still yield 5,158,858 pounds, which, at a 10c average, would be valued at $515,886,885.80, exclusive of seed. This would be less than the value of the short crop of last year, which averaged 12c per pound and proved the most valuable cotton yield in history, but the figures serve to illustrate rather forcefully the fact that the South has raised this year at least an average cotton crop, if not the largest on record, and that it is likely to be the most valuable of any other, with the possible exception of that of last year.

Weather during the week has been favorable for corn, and less is heard now of the probability of a short crop. Today it is probably true that this country is assured of a corn crop ranging all the way from 2,200,000,000 bushels to 2,400,000,000, the lower estimates having been generally rejected. Prices for corn advanced sharply at one time during the week, but later declined and the net change is unimportant. Wheat has been irregular, now strong and then weak. There is a heavy movement of the new crop to primary points, and the statistical position appears rather bearish. The talk that there will not be enough wheat to go round is not likely to appeal to sensible people, and it is not improbable that if high prices continue to prevail this country will export from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, as the farmer will sell all his wheat and stick to cornbread. Reduced home consumption on account of high prices will leave that much more for export. There has been little change in the oats market. Stocks continue to increase.

Cotton prices, taking the week as a whole, are lower. There are conflicting interests in cotton and the leaders on either side appear to be afraid to take the initiative until more fully assured of the size of the crop and other factors in the trade.

Business in Louisville has been rather good. Money is in comfortable supply, and clearings as compared with the same week last year show a gain.

The country will receive with solicitude the intelligence of the illness of Postmaster General Payne. The arduous nature of his official duties is enough to tax the mental and physical powers of any one, but when to these have been added the exactions of the campaign in delivering political speeches and lending his talent and experience in directing the campaign, the wonder is that he has not sooner felt the effects of the strain upon his system. It ought to be a warning to other members of the Cabinet not to overtax themselves in the same way. Secretary of War Taft has apparently discerned the danger of too great activity in the field, as evidenced by canceling his appointment for a speech at Louisville, but the Secretary of the Treasury, who has been on the stump in the Pacific States, is apparently heedless of alarm. The prudent example of the President in conserving his strength by a less strenuous participation in public demonstrations might be imitated by the members of his Cabinet with benefit to the public interests, as well as being more conducive to their health and official propriety.

Theodore Roosevelt.

I.

When Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for Vice President, nobody, except Mark Hanna, considered the possibility of his becoming President. He was nominated for Vice President because the machine politicians, whom he had not only antagonized but had grossly and systematically affronted, thought thus to get rid of him. It seemed good politics, too, because it killed two birds with a single stone, gave McKinley a pronounced Civil Service Reformer for a yoke-mate, and sent this Civil Service Reformer to grass.

If Mark Hanna had lived and had become a contestant with Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination before the Republican National Convention, all the Courier-Journal is now saying about the chance occupant of the White House would have reached the public through Republican channels. We should have had a Kilkenny fight of it sure enough. But Mark Hanna died. There was no one to wear his mantle except Senator Fairbanks, and he either lacked the enterprise to assume it, or was not quite strong enough. In this way the nomination went by a kind of default, Roosevelt having adapted himself to all the requirements of the machine, and the death of Hanna having thrown the opposition into confusion.

By the time the National Convention met everything had been cut-and-dried. Fairbanks, who might have stood for the first place, was forced to take the second, for the reason that the more temperate and reflecting members of the party, properly estimating the fantastical character and antecedents of Theodore Roosevelt, sought a make-weight, some offset, a certain anchor to windward as it were, in the sensible, sturdy Senator from Indiana, who hailed from the right point of the political compass and was rich enough to help along the campaign fund. If the ticket were exactly reversed it would be stronger; because there is nothing wrong about the off end of it, except his partyism. Mr. Fairbanks is indeed a conservative, as he is a modest, man. In the White House he could be relied on not to play Harlequin, and certainly his personal influence would be thrown upon the side of the Moderates and against the Radicals. As matters stand, however, this is neither here nor there, for it is Roosevelt, not Fairbanks, who is the candidate for President, and this brings us back to our starting point, that the suggestion of Theodore Roosevelt for President of the United States at the time when he was nominated for Vice President would have been regarded by thoughtful people of all parties as positively grotesque.

What has he done since then which should make it less so?

II.

Whilst McKinley lay dying at Buffalo, the Vice President went a-hunting. It was nearly, if not quite, twenty-four hours after the supreme moment, before he could be got at.

This was the conduct of a heartless and a selfish man, bent upon his own pleasure, or else of a vain, and equally selfish and heartless man, bent on the exploitation of his sportsmanship. In either event it was unfeeling and unbecoming.

The pretext offered in extenuation was that McKinley had been pronounced out of danger, a trivial afterthought, which had met more adequate criticism except that the public mind, unused to holding the Vice President to any serious accountability, was diverted to other matters, and that the hero newly arrived upon the scene was so profuse with good promises.

From the hour of his entrance into the White House to the hour when he received the cut-and-dried nomination for President, the lesser incidents of his life and conduct bear out the levity of this prelude to his debut in the role of Chief Magistrate.

He seemed quite to have lost his head during the visit of Prince Henry. He caused hurdles to be erected down by the Monument where he and his guest might display their equestrianism. In order to display himself as a cow-boy, he took the Prince for a horse-back ride through a blinding rainstorm. He canceled the dinner invitation of a Senator whom he had asked to meet the Prince; and went the length of threatening to cancel that of a world-famous Financier, who had made a good-humored but unguarded reference to the Senatorial incident.

The Booker Washington incident may have been impulse, or it may have been design. If it was impulse, it was the act of a foolish President. If it was design, it was the act of a callous man. But, there ought to be no misreading of the Indianola affair and the Crum appointment. In the one case an entire community was proscribed and punished—and illegally proscribed and punished—because of the threats of a few vicious persons. In the other case, a negro official of at least doubtful character was forced upon a protesting community, and after repeated refusals to confirm on the part of the Senate, continues to be pressed. Can any intelligent person believe that even Theodore Roosevelt would have dared thus to violate law and usage, public sentiment and good policy, had these cases been North instead of South?

That such a person should wrong an old man like Jefferson Davis and then insult him seems a matter of course. That he should make a pretext to wreak petty spite upon a veteran like Nelson A. Miles—to say nothing about his airs of condescension as to Dewey and Schley—is of a piece with the rest; indicating the spoiled child of fortune, indeed, but also revealing the lack of self-restraint in one born "to feel his oats," as the saying hath it, and to be given his own way. Indifferent to the rights and feeling of lesser beings, exacting of others, though himself careless of appearances, he might well be fancied the original of the little boy that wanted to be an angel and with the angels stand, but to have brass boot-heels and a hatchet!

His writing abounds with arrogance and malevolence. It is everywhere "big me" and "little you." The genesis of the "big stick" is obvious enough; though it would not concern us to inquire further but that both the brass boot-heels and the big stick symbolize the character and performances of a claimant for the supremest earthly confidence, the suffrage of a people exercising dominancy in the world of affairs and the rulership of the greatest of the Nations at a critical period in the world's history.

III.

Three persons supposed to possess the public favor have been put forward to make the case of this claimant. They are Col. John Hay, Secretary of State; Judge William H. Taft, Secretary of War, and the Hon. Elihu Root, whom Judge Taft immediately succeeded in the War Office. Each is a special pleader for the defense, though no one of them deigns to answer the indictment except in general terms; two of them, Messrs. Hay and Taft, being members of the claimant's official family, whilst the third, Mr. Root, but lately so, was not more the attorney for William M. Tweed, whom he faithfully served, than he is the attorney of Theodore Roosevelt, whom as faithfully he is serving. They are gentlemen of character and ability. Yet they use such hyperbole, they speak in such terms of panegyric, as may be sought in vain outside the literature of courts and courtiers.

Fox said of Thurlow that he must be a hypocrite since no one could possibly be as wise as he looked. The screeds of Messrs. Hay, Taft and Root might be similarly dismissed as being too fulsome not to be false. According to each of them the President is a model of decorum—since his nomination—and a listener singularly sympathetic and open to conviction—being a candidate—and, withal, the most limpid of understanding and the freest from guile, whilst a ruler ever resolute and sagacious—who has yet appeared upon the stage of affairs.

Either there has been a startling change of the Roosevelt heart since the adjournment of the National Republican Convention, or these contemporary historians are being grossly deceived, or are grossly deceiving themselves, or are purposely bent on grossly deceiving the voters; because the individual who went hunting whilst McKinley lay dying, who lost his head because of the visit of a Prince, who insulted Miles and slighted Dewey and Schley—we shall come to the larger official transgressions presently—is at this moment from his vantage-place in the White House applying all the ways and means of machine politics to secure his election, and in a letter of acceptance overflowing with bombastic egotism, glories in the record he has made; the Postal shuffle, the Northern Securities dicker, the Panama villainy, and all the rest of it; yea, has for a figure-head, his own confidential Man of All Work, lately a member of his Cabinet, through whom he personally works the familiar arts of the Spoils system, the patronage of the Office, the blood-money of the underlings, and the blackmail wrung from the half-consenting beneficiaries of the Protective Tariff.

Nothing so shameless and audacious was ever before heard of in American politics.

Yet the author of these proceedings is held up before us as a very miracle of wisdom and virtue. The party which backs him because it has to, does not dare to argue the case. We hear nothing from its organs but blatant assertion, or baseless abuse. Is it not time that the people consider the meaning of such misusage, both of the official fabric and the power of party organism, and, looking closer into the motives of their public men, that they look somewhat into their own hearts? Is it not time that they dissect the boasted prosperity argument and ascertain what it amounts to? If these things are done in the green leaf what may we not expect in the brown? If they constitute the "well-enough" voters are told they had better "leave alone," the voters make waken up some fine morning to discover that the leaders on the inside have barricaded themselves beyond any ordinary process of ejectment; that having destroyed the South, they can snap their fingers at the North, and, finally—when commercialism, corrupting and corrupt, has run its course, and the Trusts, lording it over the halls of legislation, have had their day of class distinction, the few enriching themselves at the cost of the many—that the Mob may take a hand.

We are so rich and powerful that we reck not any evil in advance. As a people, we fancy ourselves immortal. Yet, as surely as the day follows the night, will a day of wrath wait upon reckless partisan Government, unjust sectional Government, upon a Government chiefly of greed and hate. It is only a question of time when Labor, already waking up to its importance as a political factor, will begin to assert itself and demand an accounting. Shall there be no intermediary? Shall there be no middle-ground? Shall we have another "irrepressible conflict?" Must the Extremist and the Irreconcilable always dominate our National Emergencies?

That is where the Republican party, relying on machinery and force, money and chicanery, is driving us. All healthy opposition debauched and destroyed, the furies let loose, only the sword will stand between the vast accretions of wealth piled up in a single section, and the Flaming Monster without a head. Three weeks before the War of Sections, leading newspapers and eminent statesmen were predicting that there would be no war. Had the people foreseen it, had there been timely provision, there would have been none. The Republican leaders, under the Roosevelt influence, are carrying things with as high a hand now as the Democratic leaders then were carrying the same hand—the hand of desperate partisan absolutism—and, if they be commissioned four years longer, they will precipitate a crisis greater even than Secession, first through another overhauling of the South, breeding ruinous sectional agitation, and then through the oppressions of the High Protective Tariff, made secure to the Trusts by the reduction of the representation of half the grain-growing, cotton-producing States, which need no Protection.

Theodore Roosevelt is precisely the man suited to the realization of these ruinous conditions. Himself both reckless and radical, madly ambitious, hating the Southern people with a hatred inevitable to the renegade to blood and kindred, he needs but the opportunity to drive the Knife of Partyism, Sectionalism and Negroism deep into the vitals of the South; and, when he has done this, it will be too late even for the good and reasonable people of the North to cry out aghast before the consequences of their own shortcoming in having taken so much as a chance in such a catastrophe.

They owe it to themselves, they owe it to us, they owe it to the genius of our institutions, to put forth a saving hand whilst they may. In 1896, the Money and Credit of the Nation were at stake. The Courier-Journal broke away from its party to stand by the country. That country is to-day in far greater danger from Theodore Roosevelt than ever it was from William Jennings Bryan. At most Mr. Bryan could only have disordered the finances. Mr. Roosevelt strikes at the heart of the public security and order, first through the South, and then through the assertion of prerogatives never contemplated by the Fathers of the Republic and nowhere granted by the Constitution.

The alternative in any and in every event is perfect safety for all interests, danger to none, and, if it be the will of God to preserve as He has made us a Nation—a Nation of Free Men, self-respecting, intelligent and virtuous—the people of the North—who have the decision in their own hands—will dash to earth the Cup of Poison offered them by Theodore Roosevelt filled to the brim with humiliation to the South and menace to the Nation.

Mr. Davis Accepts.

The letter of Mr. Henry G. Davis accepting the Democratic nomination for the vice presidency finishes the work of making up the issue for the coming elections. It comes out appropriately on the date of the formal opening of the campaign in this and some other States.

The letter of Mr. Davis is short and unpretentious, but marked by directness and perspicuity. He accepts the platform fully and frankly, and comments lucidly upon some of its leading features. It is the letter of a business man who has nothing to conceal and who is in the habit of speaking his mind without evasion.

Mr. Davis thinks the times are propitious for the reinstatement of the Democratic party in control of the Government. Thoughtful people are becoming more and more distrustful of the heady and personal element of the present Administration. The expenditures of the Government are reviewed, and their alarming increase pointed out. The pension order is censured as "legislation by executive usurpation," which is a rather felicitous phrase. The Panama incident and imperialism are discussed from the standpoint of the Democratic platform.

"Indirect taxation," says Mr. Davis, "needs, by reason of its indirectness, to be watchfully guarded." Many of the existing tariff rates are excessive and enable powerful corporations to exact excessive tribute. Relief from these conditions will only come through the success of the Democratic party, which stands for such a change in the tariff as will equalize the burdens of taxation and make honest competition possible. Local self-government should be cherished. Arbitration is to be encouraged, as well in the court of nations as in industrial life. The rehabilitation of the disappearing race issue by the Republicans is to be deprecated. Peculation and fraud in the public service should be repressed. The civil service law should be enforced more faithfully than is done by the Republicans.

Mr. Davis concludes his letter with a high compliment to Judge Parker and the party which nominated him. He says:

"The late Democratic Convention, and its candidate for President, have given signal exhibition of a mutual respect and confidence almost unprecedented in our political history, and our party has received new inspiration and hope in its appeal to the people, who always appreciate and admire courage, character and discretion in their leaders. Our candidate has these qualities and can be depended upon at all times to observe that self-control in speech and action which is so necessary to safe reasoning and sound judgment. With unabated trust in the efficiency of the cardinal principles of our great party, when applied to the practical administration of government, to realize the blessings of peace and prosperity for all, and believing that the people will correct the present abuses of administration by a change of party in power, I await with confidence the result of their judgment at the polls."

Now let the battle go on.

The Opening of the Campaign.

The presidential campaign, delayed somewhat beyond the usual period of activity, may now be said to be fairly on, and from this time until the election stirring times may be expected throughout the country. The present preliminary contest has been marked with more deliberate work and less desultory and spasmodic display than is usual in presidential years. The explanation is easy. Formerly free rein was given to the popular evolution of the campaign, and local enthusiasm was worked up as an evolution of the interest naturally felt in the premises by the people. Latterly it has become more a matter of organization and formal direction by the trained party leaders, with a view to the concentration of united effort and the conservation of enthusiasm until the nearer approach of the election. The activity, instead of being among the individual voters, has been for weeks among the national and State organizations, in perfecting the machinery for concerted action in the districts, precincts and wards, just as in a military campaign preparation is made in the camp by discipline and drill for more efficient work on the day of battle.

With to-day the campaign will be inaugurated in Kentucky and work be begun in the hustings. The election being but five weeks off, the intervening period will be one of stirring activity here, as throughout the country generally. The season is favorable for the work. The farmer has gotten through the busy season, and with crops secured, or so nearly so as to enable him to give his thoughts to his highest duty as a citizen, and with the heat of the summer past, he is in good condition for exercising his rights in shaping the destinies of the country by the election of the best presidential ticket. While the function of the orator, as the organ of education or exhortation to duty, has given way largely to the influence of the press, there is still the lingering interest in public discussion which invites the public orator to his calling and rewards his efforts by attention to his discourse and the applause it may merit. It is well that it is so, and it is to be hoped that the time may be distant before the honored custom is abandoned. In the multitude of counsel is safety, and in these public meetings the good will remain from the mingling of neighbors and voters interested in the affairs of the country, long after the eloquence of older days has been eliminated by the printed speech or the address read from manuscript. It is the coming together of the people as a manifestation of such interest, more even than the effect of the oratory, which is the chief factor for good in such demonstrations, as it is the conservation of the public liberties. When the public interest is not sufficient to bring them together and to keep up the alignment of parties then public liberty will be in danger from mere popular inanition.

The people owe it to themselves to turn out in this campaign and do all in their power to advance the cause of true principle. They should not only strive by their presence to encourage their party leaders and speakers, but unite zealously in organizing for victory at the polls. Mere party machinery, no matter how thoroughly organized, can not effect good results without the active co-operation of the voters. They should imbibe the spirit of their leaders and become active agents in the organization of the party which will produce the best results. To turn out at the meetings and hear good speeches is but part of their duty. Each in his way can render some practical service. There should be neighborhood and precinct organization, as well as that of the county, the district and the State. The individual voter should be the unit of organization, as well as of party power, working up by union, in volume and strength, until it makes the sum total of the party strength. There is no better work than that which a good man can do if he will exercise an influence over his neighbor and inspire him with a sense of his duty to take an interest in his party affairs and vote its ticket. The times are full of moment for the American citizen blessed with the right of suffrage. All that is dear to him in his rights as such may be at issue in such an election, and he should be fully impressed with the charge in his keeping and see that he casts his own vote and that those whom he can influence cast theirs for the cause of true Democracy as represented by their worthy leaders, Parker and Davis.

Above all, there should be no apathy among the Democracy of Kentucky in the confidence of an overwhelming majority. A party is never so much in danger as through too much self-assurance in victory. We have an active and vigilant adversary, fortified by all the power of the Federal Government, in money assessed upon the officeholders and contributed by the trusts, which expect to receive it back with large interest from the people through favors granted by Congress or the Administration. Therefore, let every one in this campaign act with the same zeal as if the result of the election depended upon his vote. Our 27,000 majority at the last election was a good thing. To make it 40,000 or double would be better. Let this be the aim. The few intervening weeks will soon pass by, and the satisfaction of such a victory will more than repay the labor, especially if our ticket is elected, as it will be as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow if every Democrat and citizen who favors a safe and sane administration shall do his duty.

Cotton Manufacturing.

The question whether cotton manufacturing in New England is doomed to extinction may seem easy to answer in the negative, but for all that it continues to be discussed in the section chiefly interested. In view of the continued inactivity of the mills there may seem some justification for it.

In his annual address the other day President Walmsley, of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, addressed himself to this question, and, it is hardly necessary to say, gave a negative answer, while not closing his eyes to the difficulties in the way. One great difficulty is the matter of labor, and he thought that there should be more conciliation between employers and the employed. But he said that the employers might as well face the fact that wages cannot be brought down to the Southern level, nor did he favor a change in the working hours.

On the question of management, however, Mr. Walmsley spoke with more assurance, and here an improvement is clearly possible. Many of the mills, he said, are in a deplorable condition, due to a lack of ability of those in charge of them. Such mills should go out of business, and the sooner the better. In saying this Mr. Walmsley touches upon a point which has been mentioned before, but has never received the attention it deserves. The New England cotton manufacturers had things their own way so long that they were not compelled to keep up with the march of improvement. They clung to old machinery rather than incur the expense of providing plants that were up to date. The time for that has passed. New England no longer has a monopoly of the business, and so must wake up and fight for supremacy. The mill-owners persist in believing that they are ruined by Southern cheap labor, ignoring the fact that the best-paid labor is the most productive. The business of manufacturing cotton goods will not become extinct in New England, but it will require to be organized on a better system. The South is a dangerous competitor, and in any event, New England's primacy in the industry will never again be so pronounced as it was some years ago.

"The oddity of the present situation could not be better illustrated than by the fact that the Sun supports a Republican for President and a Democrat for Governor, and the Evening Post supports a Democrat for President and a Republican for Governor."—[Harper's Weekly.

Nothing odd about it, dear boy; merely the struggle to seem to be independent. It may be senseless. It may be insincere. It is ridiculous. But not "odd," Colonel, not "odd."

"Marse Henry has his grip packed for a trip to Europe after the election. Hope he will leave the Constitution behind him. It will be perfectly safe, notwithstanding his absence."—[Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Not if Teddy gets a few more whacks at it, and Lodge, Addicks and Company, in joint account with Morgan and Company, are enabled to make it over again in their own image and for their own benefit.

"Col. Watterson is bitter. He should remember that Col. Roosevelt can't help it."—[New York Telegram.

Nay, not bitter—merely graphic. It may be that Col. Roosevelt can't help it. That is what is the matter. But, the people can help it, and that is what they mean to do the 8th of November come to-morrow five weeks!

The proposition to combine the three great tobacco companies into one gigantic trust with a bond and stock liability of $250,000,000 sounds very large, but there are many who think it will end in smoke.

Judge Phelps, of Lee, Mass., is "a man who does things," but he has not received the approval of the men he imitated.

"ON DIT."

Monday, October 3.

"Pearl fishing in the rivers of Kentucky is an industry which engages a multitude of persons, and yet the work is so greatly eclipsed by other industries that comparatively little of it is known," said E. R. Fooshe, who lives on Duck river in middle Tennessee, and was at the Willard Hotel yesterday. Mr. Fooshe comes from Franklin county, where an unusually large number of persons live on Elk and Duck rivers, and he is himself a close student of the pearl fishing business. "Fresh water pearls have recently attained new worth," he continued, "and the business is profitable, especially when engaged in by experts, many of whom are to be found in my section. The pearls are taken from mussel shells, and beds of the latter can be found every few hundred yards. I am told that a process has been invented for telling when a pearl is in process of formation in an oyster shell, and if the gem is found to be only partially developed, it is left to grow. The process is a modification of the X-ray, but I doubt if it be more effective than the eye of the experienced pearl hunter of the Tennessee and Kentucky streams. They handle thousands of shells in a single day, and many of them are tossed aside, because the experienced eye of the pearl fisher tells that they are barren. The pearl fishers are far from being fools in other particulars. One of them who is an old friend of mine found a wonderfully well developed pearl in Elk river, and took it to Nashville and offered it for sale. The jeweler offered him $100 for it, but the old man insisted that it was worth $500.

"'There's a pearl we sell in a setting for $175, and yours is no such gem, and besides has no setting,' remarked the jeweler, as he spun an exquisite pearl on the show case in his eagerness to drive a good bargain with the old man, who looked simple and exceedingly 'country.'

"'Well,' remarked the old pearl hunter, 'I'll be durned if I don't take that 'un at $175 without the setting,' and he flashed a large roll of bills to the dismay of the jeweler, who was game, however, and sold the pearl for $175. The old man took the pair of them to New York and cleaned up $620, besides his expenses."

* * *

"Mexico is becoming a great wheat producing country, and flour mills are springing up with rapidity there," said H. G. Wolf, of Chambersburg, Pa., who is the president of a large flour machinery manufacturing concern, and is in Louisville to see S. Thruston Ballard and others. "The Mexican wheat is small, but it is nutritious and makes fine white flour, similar in all essential details to the wheat of America. There is plenty of fine wheat producing land in Mexico, and if the peons were not too lazy to work, the Mexican wheat crop would soon become a factor in the trade as that of the Argentine Republic has done. The great trouble with the Mexican is his laziness. He will work for three or four days, in which time he will amass fifteen or twenty cents. That is enough to keep him drunk for one day, and perhaps for two days, if he just gets moderately drunk. Their favorite drink is called 'polka,' which is the most beastly intoxicant that any market affords. It sells for one cent a drink, and a drink is about the size of a schooner of beer. One drink will have its effect, and as long as the peon can stand on the street corner and drink 'polka' he is happy and scorns work. The drink is made from the leaves of the cactus plant, and it will stand in the way of great industrial development in Mexico as long as the people drink it to the extent that they do now."

* * *

Col. Cary L. Applegate, of Owensboro, reached Louisville last night on his way home from a two-months' trip through Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Col. Applegate still wears the faithful straw, which has done service throughout the summer, and he made his excuses to his friends by saying that it is as hot as the "demnition bow wows" where he came from. He is greatly impressed with the prosperity of the South, however, and in speaking on that subject last night at Seelbach's Hotel he said:

"The cotton fields of the South look like a heavy snow had fallen on them. The bolls are bursting, and there is not labor enough to pick the crop. At Vicksburg a steamboat in which I was interested could not leave for her trip, because deckhands could not be had. The planters have got them all in the cotton fields, as the heavy daily receipts show, but at that they will have to hurry if they get that cotton picked. The steamboats are paying their hands $3 a day, exclusive of meals, in order to get men at all."

In speaking of the outlook for whisky production in Kentucky, Col. Applegate continued: "Kentucky will make less whisky this year than she did last, although last year was more than 10,000,000 gallons less than the year before. Kentucklans are not fools, and the stiff prices which have prevailed all summer, together with the high price of Eastern ryes, caused by short production, will probably make the distillers see that it is to their interest to go it light."

* * *

T. G. Metcalfe, vice president of the national lines of Mexico, composed of three consolidated railways of that country, was at the Galt House last night. He will be in Louisville with his family to-day, and will call on his old friends. He was formery general manager of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and went to Mexico to take the place which he now holds. Mr. Metcalfe is a great believer in the future of Mexican railways, though he believes that for the present the development will be chiefly of those lines which are already in existence. No new lines are being built which amount to anything as a factor in the nation's commerce.

* * *

"That Carew-Pole hoax, which claimed to establish the aristocracy of America, was the poorest thing I ever read," said H. R. Vance, of Jersey City, who was at the Galt House last night, and wore a monocle. "I was not at all surprised, but I was deucedly relieved when I saw through the papers to-day that it was only a joke, but it is still blarsted strange to me how many people knew of it and said they had known it all the time. They were the people who were placed in the cardboard aristocracy—always."

"Fantana's" First Production.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Sam S. Shubert's new production, "Fantana," was presented at the Garrick Theater here to-night for the first time on any stage. Jefferson de Angelis assumed the leading role, that of Hawkins, valet to a wealthy Commodore. Adele Ritchie, Katie Barry, Frank Rushworth and Hubert Wilkie are prominent in the production. The book of "Fantana" was written by Robert B. Smith. The music is the work of Raymond Hubbell, who wrote the melodies for "The Runaway." The music is of the light and catchy order.

A COMPROMISE.

Mrs. Gadd—Have you been able to persuade your husband to forsake his evil ways and go to church?

Mrs. About—No; but we've effected a compromise. He's agreed to do all his drinking in Bishop Potter's saloon.

THE CHICAGO IDEA.

Professor—Now, young ladies, why did Patrick Henry say "Give me liberty or give me death?" What were the circumstances?

Miss Lakefront—I guess he must have wanted his divorce pretty badly, professor.

AT THE THEATERS.

MACAULEY'S—"Who's Brown," evening.
MASONIC—George Sidney in "Busy Izzy," evening.
HOPKINS—Vaudeville, matinee and evening.
AVENUE—"A Little Outcast," matinee and evening.

Vaudeville—Hopkins.

They're featuring another attraction as the "headliner" at the Hopkins this week, but the one offering that towers above all the others—as it did last week, and as it is likely at any time to do, no matter what may be the degree of excellence reached by the rest—is "The Looting of the Overland Mail," as illustrated by the biograph.

This is worth the time of anybody. It represents a high-water mark of inventive genius. It impresses the imagination and freezes the blood. Never before has so thrilling and so dramatic an episode been offered in so realistic a form.

About twenty minutes are consumed. You are first shown the telegraph operator at his instrument, then the bandits' attack upon him, the boarding of the flying train by the outlaws, the slaying of the express messenger and the blowing up of the safe, the struggles with the firemen and the engineer, the robbery of the passengers and the killing of some of them, the flight of the robbers, their pursuit, the battle in the forest and their deaths. It is all shown by machinery. But you find yourself straining every nerve and watching as though you were beholding a hideous tragedy in the life.

The bill this week includes a little scene entitled "His Japanese Wife." This is more of a character study than a play, and as such Miss Valerie Bergere achieves in it undoubted success. She enacts the role of a petulant, affectionate Japanese girl who, at first clinging to her Oriental ways, finally develops into an American woman to win the love of her husband. The Empire Comedy Four, embracing a German burlesque comedian and a Cholly boy, kept the audience in good humor with their songs and catch-as-catch-can fun. The Waterbury brothers and Tenny played some musical instruments, introducing some clever comedy and made one of the conspicuous hits of the programme. The juggling Mathieus performed difficult juggling feats, and Lew Hawkins and Billy Link caused much laughter with their negro monologues—despite the fact that the latter resurrected the story-told-in-play-titles that was thought to be safely tucked away forever.

"A Little Outcast"—Avenue.

The piece at the Avenue this week is entitled "A Little Outcast." Can you not guess from this exactly the quality of play it is? Can you not picture a little waif doing deeds no mortal ever did before, righting wrongs, getting into the midst of every kind of trouble in the catalogue, and finally restoring a persecuted lover to his sweetheart, and sending the persecutors to their prison? Well, all these things are in the play. And more besides. It is a sort of dynamite bomb in four acts.

The "little outcast" is named Bob, and he is played with decidedly juvenile, if not masculine, touch by Miss Anne Blancke. Her work, as well as the carmine and yellow streaks of the strenuous melodrama itself, afforded yesterday's large audiences great joy and provoked a prodigious demonstration of approval. Singing and dancing by Miss Mears and the "newsboys' quintet" put a dash of gayety into the performance. These were recalled a number of times. Among the scenes exhibited in the course of the action are "a luxurious home in Fifth avenue," set with cheap furniture; a Chinese restaurant in Pell street, the notorious Five Points, the Cooper Union and a panoramic view of the Battery—whither "Bob" comes in a launch and rescues the helpless hero from an infernal machine.

Notes.

William Morris and company will be seen at Macauley's to-night in Frank Wyatt's farce, "Who's Brown?" The engagement is for three nights and a matinee Wednesday.

The atmosphere of the Orient pervades the new Tibetan comic opera, "The Forbidden Land," which is scheduled at Macauley's for three nights, commencing next Thursday night, with the usual matinee Saturday.

Miss Eva Tanguay in "The Sambo Girl," by Harry B. Smith and Gustav Kerker, comes to Macauley's the first half of next week. This is not a musical comedy, mind you. Perish the thought! It is a "musical spark." The authors have invented this descriptive term for it.

George Sidney, in "Busy Izzy," will open a week's engagement at the Masonic Theater to-night.

"A Desperate Chance," another new melodrama, is underlined at the Avenue Theater for next week.

"Flood Tide," a new drama by Edward Weitzel, and Emma Louise Orcutt, will be next week's attraction at the Masonic Theater.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

ANOTHER GREAT LOSS.

"James J. Van Alen, of New York and Newport, is about to follow W. W. Astor's example in renouncing his allegiance to this country and becoming a British subject."—[News Item.

James J. Van Alen (one "l," please)
(Only one "l" for Jim)—
Like Waldorf Astor plainly see
This is no place for him.
There's no chance here to be a "lud,"
Scant bowing down to noble blood;
In fact, the land's no earthly good,
He swears in accents grim.

James J. Van Alen (one "l," please)
(Only one "l" for Jim)—
It makes him feel most ill at ease
To have each nether limb
Encased in long and flowing pants—
It never gives his calves a chance,
And so he turns a longing glance
To England's shores so dim.

James J. Van Alen (one "l," please)
(Only one "l" for Jim)—
With friendly British cads agrees
Theirs is the land for him.
They sport knee breeches over there,
And through a single eyeglass stare—
For common sense they little care,
And so here's good-bye, Jim.

PERHAPS IT IS.

First Jap—Russians at Port Arthur are pretty proud about the way they're holding out.

Second Jap—Well, let us trust that it is one of those instances where pride goes before a fall.

OUR ROYALTY.

Nordy—See that man?
Butts—Yep.
Nordy—He's a copper king.
Butts—Ah! Western Senator or policeman?

INNUENDO.

"Oh," babbled Miss Oldgirl, "I do so love to paint in oils."

"But," inquired Miss Sulfuric, "isn't it rather injurious to the complexion?"

Now they seldom speak.

LUCKY MAN.

The brown-tinted Sultan of Jolo
Contentedly struts with his bolo;
He's the better of us
For the fortunate cuss
Don't have to lay in any coal-o!

HAD BEEN THERE HIMSELF.

The entertaining gentleman in the parlor was talking about logging.

"Yes," said he emphatically, "that time I was fairly caught in the jam."

"Did your mother give you a spankin', mister?" earnestly inquired little Archibald.

NATION'S DANGER FROM MILITARY BLUSTER.

Rev. W. H. Ramsay On Need of International Peace.

GREAT NAVY A MENACE.

CRIMINAL AGGRESSION AND TERRITORIAL AGGRANDIZEMENT THE FEAR.

WAR RECORD OF CONGRESS.

THE REV. W. H. RAMSAY.

"Our recent Congress spent as much or more time in discussing questions affecting war, directly or indirectly, than it gave to any of the serious domestic problems that are pressing for solution. Enormous sums have been voted for increasing our armament, multiplying battleships and displaying the trappings of war on sham battlefields. And what is the pretext that is offered for all this waste of substance?

"The fear of attack from other Powers.

"The only danger to our country lies in a policy of criminal aggression and bluster and the temptation to territorial aggrandizement."—[The Rev. W. H. Ramsay in sermon at Church of Messiah.

In a striking sermon preached at the Church of the Messiah yesterday, the Rev. W. H. Ramsay sounded a warning against the policy of "criminal aggression and bluster" which the nation is pursuing. He preached the sermon at the invitation of the Peace Congress about to convene. At the outset he declared that if anything he should say seemed to be a reflection on any particular political party, he wanted to disabuse his hearers' minds of that notion. He said: "I am dealing with the question purely as a moral issue, and I know of no question more vitally related to the supreme purposes of the Christian church and the Christian ministry."

Dr. Ramsay said in part:

* * *

The Motive of Peace.

The supreme motive and basis of peace among the nations is the sentiment of humanity, the fact of the divine human brotherhood of the race. The dream of the great prophets and poets of humanity has been of human society ruled by righteousness and peace. The evangel of Jesus of Nazareth was that of peace on earth and good-will among men. But the world was not ready for such a message; nor is it yet. The Christianity that derived its name from the Christ had for centuries little to say or do while the moral and spiritual ideals of Jesus. Christianity became a great world-power, wielding the sword and subduing the nations to its sway. The church has lost its secular power, but even to-day great armies are sent forth upon expeditions of conquest and subjugation in the name of the Prince of Peace. But a force has been at work, and is operating to-day, more powerful than traditional Christianity, and this force is bound to change the face of the world. It is the spirit of divine humanity, of God in man, that had its highest illustration in Jesus of Nazareth, but is not monopolized by any religion. This force is bound to reshape the politics and policies of nations, and put an end to the brutal wars that have so darkened the pages of history. All the great poets and reformers have had dreams of the golden era of righteousness and peace. Tennyson sang of a time when the battleflags shall be furled, and a Parliament of Man shall legislate for a federated world. Those men were not wild-eyed visionaries; they were but forecasting in the visions of genius the ideals toward which the world is moving. Perhaps the most significant event in modern history was the Peace Congress at the Hague in 1899.

This congress has not eradicated the lust of territorial expansion, which Gladstone once called "the original sin of nations." But it set up a permanent court of arbitration, to which the nations may resort for the settlement of their disputes, has removed every possible excuse for war, except the innate passion of nations to expand their territories at the expense of weaker peoples. Out of The Hague congress has grown the significant movement for the establishment of an international Parliament to frame and codify a system of international laws for the guidance of the nations in their relations with each other. It is significant of the best sentiment of this country that Massachusetts, through her State Legislature, and Pennsylvania, through a petition signed by all the Judges of her supreme Court, have memorialized the United States Congress upon the subject, urging the pressing need of such a parliament. These are splendid omens of peace.

* * *

United States Should Lead.

In this great movement for peace, and ultimately for the disarmament of the nations, our own country should take the lead. The United States has been the great peace Power of the world in the past. There has been little temptation, except in one case, to indulge the lust of territorial aggrandizement. We have been free from outside entanglements, and have followed pretty closely the precepts of Washington and Monroe. But we are reminded that the conditions have vastly changed since the days of the fathers. We have not solved all the perplexing problems of democratic government, and we have still a tremendous task upon our hands to justify the faith of the founders of the republic. In the face of the stupendous tasks before us as a nation to get our own affairs in order, we are now confronted with the additional task of helping to solve the great world-problems outside. The nations seem to expect it from us; and a large proportion of our people seem to accept the situation as determined by an inevitable fate. Perhaps it is well that this should be so. Nations cannot longer live to themselves any more than individuals. It has been said that "We are transcending the view of the world which for political purposes sees it primarily as two hemispheres, instead of as one great whole." The intricate network of relations, both commercial and political, as well as the higher ethical relations of mankind, make it practically impossible for this nation to remain a disinterested spectator of the events of the outside world. Our war with Spain, and our position in the Philippines have led to a larger interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. The cardinal principle of that doctrine—that this republic will not permit of the establishment of any institution hostile to free government upon this continent. This will stand. The rest of the tradition seems to be doomed to pass.

* * *

Nothing To Shame Glorious Traditions.

But what is our influence going to be? What is it going to do for the higher gain of the world? We should do nothing that would shame our glorious traditions or imperil the idea and the method of democratic government. If, as a nation, we are going to "reach over and mix in" in the foreign ambitions, the scramble and struggle of the nations of Europe for partition and "spheres of influence" and opportunities to exploit Asiatic countries—whatever be the pretext, we are exposed to the serious peril of compromising the essential principle for which this country has sacrificed so much.

* * *

Militant Reaction.

Moreover, there is imminent danger that such a position will involve us in the folly of a militant reaction—the danger of becoming a great world-Power, in the sense of that term that no real lover of democratic government can contemplate with equanimity. That this is no mere imaginary peril may be seen by the events of the past few years.

We spent $200,000,000 in a war with Spain for the freedom of Cuba. The money was probably well spent, so far as Cuba is concerned. But incidentally this war has been the source of serious evil to ourselves. It served to reawaken the slumbering spirit of militancy, and threw a glamour of false glory over the minds of hosts of our young men.

* * *

Congress Talked of War Only.

In the face of the fact that militarism has been the chief curse and blight of European nations for centuries, imposing intolerable burdens of taxation and suffering upon the masses of the people—burdens which they are fast preparing to throw off; in the face of the irresistible movement to get rid of the curse of militarism; in the face of all these facts, is it not passing strange that this great nation upon which the eyes of the world are fixed for example and encouragement, should head a movement of reaction toward the barbarism which mankind is laboring to throw off? Our recent Congress spent as much, or more time, in discussing questions affecting war, directly or indirectly, than it gave to any of the serious domestic problems that are pressing for solution. Enormous sums have been voted for increasing our armaments, multiplying battleships and displaying the trappings of war on sham battlefields. And what is the pretext that is offered for all this waste of substance? The fear of attack from other Powers! We are warned that if we do not provide a navy large enough to defend our 26,000 miles of coast, "our shores will become a pathway for our enemies." In 1888 our naval budget was less than fifteen millions. To-day it is one hundred millions, and the President of the Senate has recently declared that it will reach two hundred millions—fifteen millions more than the enormous navy of Great Britain costs to-day. Does any sensible man believe that our country is in the slightest danger of invasion by any foreign Power? It is infinitely less danger than it was twenty years ago, when we had no navy to speak of.

* * *

Danger From Military Bluster.

No, the only danger to our country lies in a policy of criminal aggression and bluster, and the temptation to territorial aggrandizement. And this is bred by a colossal navy. America has no enemies in the world to-day, and will have none unless we provoke them ourselves. It is folly and worse than folly to waste the resources that ought to be spent upon needed improvements at home, in the education and higher civilization of our people, in lightening the burdens of taxation, and in the many needed social enterprises—it is worse than folly, I say, to spend these resources upon preparations for wars that will never come upon us. Yet this is precisely what we are doing to-day, and the evil is likely to increase rather than diminish, unless the people of this country call a halt to this aggressive policy of militarism.

What is needed most of all to-day is to educate the people upon this subject. It is not so much a question of party politics, however much politicians may try to make it so. It lies much deeper than this. No Congress would dare to pursue a policy manifestly condemned by the masses of the people. It is because the masses of the people have become intoxicated by the sentiments of a false patriotism that mistakes the false glory of aggressive expansion for the genuine patriotism that is shown in loyalty to the highest ideals of democracy that are written large upon the pages of our history and our noblest traditions—it is because of this that Congress has devoted so much time and voted so much money to be spent in battleships that in a few years will be relegated to the junk-heap. One great value, if not the supreme value of these international peace congresses, is their effect in creating and spreading a higher public sentiment upon these vital questions.

Glory Not In Marching Armies.

The glory of this nation lies not in the barbaric splendor of marching armies, nor in the multiplication of armored ships and implements of human slaughter, but rather in the strength and beauty of a splendid manhood and womanhood, in the multiplication of the opportunities and institutions which raise and bless mankind, in displaying to the nations the real glories of a peace-loving and peace-making republic, adorned by the lives of right-eous, clean, self-controlled citizens who love their country because of the grand ideals for which she stands, and because they see in her the promise and potency of a moral and political greatness that shall make her the pattern and the programme for the nations of the world to follow.

CONGREGATIONAL NOTES.

—There will be a women's meeting in Beechmont Methodist church Thursday.

—South Louisville Presbyterian church will give an oyster supper Friday evening.

—The Rev. J. McFerren and Miss Mabel Brachter will be married in the Parkland Baptist church Wednesday, October 12.

—Rally day services were held by the Sunday-school of the Lander Memorial church yesterday morning. Large crowds attended the services and much interest was expressed. The annual collection amounted to $20.

—Maj. Bonnett, of the Salvation Army, will lecture this evening in the Second Presbyterian church on "The Two Sons."

—Evangelist Steve P. Holcombe was gladly greeted at Oakdale Methodist church yesterday morning, and he preached a sermon of much interest.

—Olive Branch Synod, which includes all the English Lutheran churches of Louisville, will hold its fifty-seventh annual convention in St. Paul's Lutheran church, Lyons Station, Ind., October 18.

—The Rev. William Tappart will build a $40,000 parochial school at Covington, Ky.

—The great mission in St. Charles of Borromeo Catholic church closed yesterday. It was a very successful series of services.

—To-day, from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., Haldeman Hall, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, will be open to the public for inspection. It is a handsome dormitory and refectory on Broadway, next to Broadway Baptist church.

—The Rev. Dr. George B. Eager, of the Baptist Seminary, preached a sermon of much interest yesterday morning in Chestnut-street Methodist church.

—The Rev. Samuel M. Bernard, Jr., former pastor of Parkland Christian church, and at present pastor in Bowlder, Col., will visit Louisville next week.

—Guardian Angels' great feast will be observed to-day in the Catholic churches.

—The King's Daughters held an interesting meeting in the Second English Lutheran church yesterday afternoon.

—Bethany Evangelical mission will have a house of worship next year.

—All the Catholic churches held attractive rosary services yesterday.

—The Rev. Dr. W. J. McGlothlin will deliver the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary introductory lecture in Norton Hall this evening, to which all interested are invited.

—The Rev. J. E. Hamilton will remove from Kansas City, Mo., to New Haven, Ky.

—The Shelbyville, Ky., District Women's Foreign Mission meeting will be held at Pleasureville, Ky., October 4-5.

—The Rev. Rufus W. Weaver, a former Baptist Seminary student, has started "The Christian Idea," a religious quarterly.

—The Rev. L. Box will commence a mission in St. John's Catholic church, Clay and Walnut streets, next Sunday. Two Jesuit Fathers will preach twice daily for ten days.

—This evening in Temple Adas Israel the Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, will lecture on the "Problem of the Modern Jew."

—Broadway church deacons will meet Saturday evening.

—St. Martin's Catholic church young people will render the drama, "The Lilliputians," next Sunday evening at St. Martin's Hall.

—At the Eucharistic Congress the Gregorian chant was sung the first day in German, the second day in French and the third day in Italian.

—The Catholic euchre for the benefit of St. Catherine Academy, will be given Thursday afternoon and evening.

—Olin Presbytery, Cumberland Presbyterian, voted 59 to 6 against union; Memphis Presbytery voted 18 to 15 against and Iona Presbytery voted unanimously in favor of union.

—Mt. Pleasant, Ky., Cumberland Presbyterian church has more than doubled the salary of its pastor, the Rev. Luther Rice.

—The Rev. C. W. Chadwick, of Texas, delivered an interesting discourse yesterday morning at East Baptist church.

—All the Methodist preachers will return from conference to-morrow. The appointments will be read out to-day.

—The Presbyterian young people held an impressive missionary service in the Third Presbyterian church yesterday morning.

—There will be a Sunday-school rally next Sunday morning in Broadway Baptist church. Revs. E. C. Dargan, J. N. Prestridge, Paul Bagley, Captain John H. Wells and Mr. George L. Burton will take part.

—The Rev. Dr. Neander M. Wood will give a Bible lecture Wednesday evening in the Second Presbyterian church.

—Highland Presbyterian church is pushing its Bardstown Pike mission towards success.

—There will be a ladies' meeting at 3 p. m. to-day in Broadway Baptist church.

—The Rev. L. L. Gladden is holding a protracted meeting at the Pentecostal Union mission in the old Second English Lutheran church. There will be services until next Sunday.

—Princeton Presbytery will meet at Fredonia, Ky., October 4.

—Mayfield Presbytery will convene at Oak Grove, near Wadesborough, Ky., October 11. The same day Owensboro Presbytery will meet at Calhoun, Ky.

—Cumberland Presbyterians have secured a lot and will build a church at Bar Harbor, Daviess county.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian Synod will meet at Paducah, Ky., October 25.

—Cumberland Presbytery is in session at Mt. Moriah church, near Glasgow, Ky.

—Senator F. Cockrill strongly favors Presbyterian union.

—All the Presbyterian churches doing mission work in Japan have united under the title United Church of Christ.

—The Home Mission Boards of all denominations unite in a call for Thanksgiving Sunday, October 30. Home mission rallies are to be held at the same time.

—Twenty-second-street Baptist Sunday-school will have a rally next Sunday.

—The Rev. A. B. Jones will leave the Indian Territory October 9 for Texas to hold meetings up to October 28.

—The Baptist Congress will meet in Broadway Baptist church November 8.

—The Rev. E. P. West resigned as editor of the Standard to attend the Louisville Baptist Seminary.

—Pastor Evangelist J. E. Barnard, of Cartersville, Ga., began a revival meeting at Market-street Baptist church yesterday. There was a good attendance and much interest was manifested. Services will be held daily throughout the week.

—Mr. John Howard Eager, Jr., formerly of Louisville, is in England arranging for the World Baptist Congress. He will be home this week at 1523 McCulloch street, Baltimore.

—At St. John's Evangelical church attractive mission services of great interest were held yesterday morning. Stirring discourses were delivered by the Rev. Theodore Schorey, of Indianapolis, in German, and the Rev. William Mehl, in English. An enlarged choir, under Director E. J. Scherer, rendered the appropriate musical service.

WHO SHALL RULE?

DR. M'MILLAN WANTS NO SALOONKEEPERS IN THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Believes "Treating" Habit a Pernicious One—Dr. Hamilton On "Hell's Dictum."

"Who Shall Rule" was the subject of the Rev. U. Watson MacMillan's sermon last night at the Oak-street Cumberland Presbyterian church. The text Mr. MacMillan spoke from was taken from Proverbs xxix., 2: "When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice, but when the wicked bear rule, the people mourn."

Mr. MacMillan said that even in the ancient days the greatest source of unhappiness was unwise or vicious rule, and the same fact obtains to-day, he said.

Mr. MacMillan declared that the people, especially of the United States, do not realize how much they have to be thankful for in the wise and beneficial administration of national affairs since the nation was born. Nor how deeply responsible they are for the often inefficient and dishonest administration of State and municipal affairs. He urged further the freeing of school boards of all members who own or keep saloons or are in any way connected with the liquor trade.

As a result of the whisky traffic, he said, the newspapers are so filled with stories of crime that they need to be passed through some sort of cleansing solution before they are fit for a decent man to read.

Mr. MacMillan inveighed against the prevalent custom of "treating" between business men as a preliminary to business talks. This, he said, is an indirect support, by church men and professing Christians, of a traffic that undermines society and is the chief source of evil in our national life.

Mr. MacMillan closed with an appeal for more careful selection of public officers and a better observance of the Sabbath.

HELL'S DICTUM

Is That Sin Must Triumph, Says the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hamilton.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Hamilton last night at the McFerran Memorial church delivered a sermon on the topic "If I Were Satan." Dr. Hamilton presented his subject by saying that one of the interesting surmises is whether after Satan's fall, the world was turned over to him with the view of allowing him to turn it from God. In order to make the sermon personal to his hearers, Dr. Hamilton told each man to ask himself what plan he would pursue to carry out Satan's aim.

"'Sin must triumph' is hell's dictum," said Dr. Hamilton, and he admitted that he could not improve on the tactics employed by Satan to make sin attractive. "Hinder God's Word" was given as another slogan of the devil. Dr. Hamilton said that if he were Satan he would try to get some great church to say that the people are incapable of reading the Bible. "Destroy the power of the churches" was cited as another Satanic precept, while the last command from the captain of damnation was said to be "Give another gospel," because, Dr. Hamilton said, there is no other way to be saved than through Christ.

"If we can see the shrewdness of such plans," Dr. Hamilton said in conclusion, "will we not be wise enough to shun such devices of the evil one?"

HORSE SHOW TO-NIGHT 8 O'CLOCK.

OPENING FEATURES CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES.

SEVEN $1,000 PRIZES.

ADMISSION—Balcony, 25c; balcony reserved, 50c. GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.00; reserved seats, $1.25. Boxes, seating six, for single performance, $12. Reserved seats at Baldwin's.

FOR THE OPENING NIGHT THE PROGRAMME IS AS FOLLOWS:

Class 1—Championship Roadsters .....8:00 p. m.
Class 6—Championship Saddle Horses, 3 gaits..8:20 p. m.
Class 4—Championship Harness Horses, pairs....8:50 p. m.
Class 5—Championship Saddle Horses, 5 gaits..9:20 p. m.
Class 3—Championship Harness Horses, single..9:50 p. m.
Class 45—Saddle Horses, 3 gaits, officer's mount.10:20 p. m.
Class 23—Road Four, appointments.....10:40 p. m.

NEGRO SHOT

By Patrolman Hepp While Off Duty.

WASH REED DRAWS KNIFE.

ATTEMPTED TO CUT HEPP BEFORE HE IS SHOT.

KNOWN AS A "BAD MAN."

While in citizens' clothes, Patrolman John Hepp shot and seriously wounded Wash Reed, a negro, at 11 o'clock last night. The affray took place at Tip Taylor's saloon, on Green street, near First, and was caused by an insulting remark made by Reed and a later effort to cut the officer. Reed was shot in the left leg, and sustained a serious wound in the head from a blow from Hepp's pistol. He was removed to the City Hospital, and will probably die.

Patrolman Hepp had been off duty for the past two days on account of a sprained shoulder, and in the company of two friends was making the rounds of his beat last night, showing them thel ocality he patrols. He entered Taylor's saloon, which was opened only a few weeks ago, to show them what is termed a "nice nigger place," and Reed was sitting in a corner talking to a friend. As the officer passed he heard the friend remark that "there goes Officer Hepp."

"Yes," said Reed, "we'll have to get rid of him. I guess that will be easy to do."

As Hepp returned through the saloon he accosted Reed and asked him what he meant by the remark. The negro stammered that he had been talking about a button. The officer would not take the excuse, and when accused of saying that he wanted to get rid of the officer, he replied: "What the —— difference does that make?"

* * *

Negro Draws Knife.

Grasping the negro by the arm, the officer attempted to lead him to the door of the saloon, when a knife six inches long, which the negro had been carrying in his sleeve, suddenly came into view and the owner made a vicious slash at Hepp. Suddenly drawing his pistol, he struck the negro a stunning blow over the head. This had little effect, however, and a second attempt was made to cut Hepp, who then shot Reed, the ball striking in his leg. The blow on the head also began to take effect and the wounded negro was taken to the City Hospital in an unconscious condition. He will probably die. Patrolman Hepp reported the trouble to Maj. Patrick Ridge within a few minutes after the negro was removed. He was paroled, and will answer to the charge of shooting and wounding.

Reed is well known is police circles. He is powerfully built and has been accused of three murders. He is scarcely forty years of age, but has served three terms in the penitentiary. One of the men alleged to have been killed by Reed was a white man. Patrolman Hepp has heard on repeated occasions that Reed had made threats against his life, and has been on his guard. The officers has incurred the enmity of all the negroes in the neighborhood of Green street from the vigorous manner in which he handles cases.

WOMAN'S DEAD BODY FOUND IN CORNFIELD.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 2.—The dead body of Mrs. Nick Lambdin has been found in a cornfield near her home, eight miles east of Jellico, Tenn. It is supposed that she had been dead since last Tuesday. The flesh had been eaten from one hand and her face. Foul play is suspected, as she was known to have considerable money. No arrests have yet been made. Mrs. Lambdin and her husband have not lived together for three or four years.

BULL FIGHTERS GIVE UP THE STRUGGLE.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—After having struggled against legal opposition for some time past the company of bull fighters which has endeavored to give imitation bull fights here during the summer has decided to quit. The war on bull fighting waged by Attorney General Crowe has resulted several times in closing up the show, but through some legal technicalities it was reopened from time to time.

SERVICES IN HONOR OF SENATOR HOAR.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Memorial services to the late Senator George T. Hoar, of Massachusetts, were held here to-day in All Soul's Unitarian church, where the deceased statesman had been a conspicuous member since his advent in public life in Washington. Much feeling was manifested as the Rev. Ulysses C. B. Pierce, the pastor, read during the services the closing paragraph of Bryant's poem on the "Funeral of An Old Man."

Contest Waxes Warm.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Dr. Young, president of the Kentucky Anti-Saloon League, spoke to an overflowing audience in the courthouse here to-day. Local option will be voted on next Thursday and the temperance question is being hotly discussed. Speakers have been billed for every day until the election.

Funeral of George Kerr.

The body of George Kerr, who died at Dayton, Ohio, Friday, arrived in Louisville last night and was taken to the home at 1001 West Jefferson street, from where the funeral will take place to-day at 2:30 o'clock. The burial will be in St. Louis cemetery.

Body Expected To-day.

The body of Miles Hagan, whose death occurred in Texas Friday, will reach Louisville to-day and will be taken to his home at Sixth and Oak streets. The funeral arrangements will not be completed until the body arrives.

Negro Uses Pistol.

Will Bridges, the janitor at 723 Jefferson street, was shot four times by Vance Tucker at the Syndicate Club, a colored clubhouse at 816 West Madison street, at 9 o'clock last night. None of the wounds is dangerous.

MR. LONGWORTH AND MISS ROOSEVELT.

Both Laugh At the Report of Their Engagement, But Avoid Denials.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—A New York telegram to the Tribune says:

Friends of Miss Roosevelt in this city are expecting the announcement of her engagement to Nicholas Longworth, Representative in Congress from the First district of Ohio. The rumor that they are engaged has been persistent for some time, and recent events seem to lend confirmation.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner on Monday night at her country home up the Hudson to Miss Roosevelt and Longworth. They sat side by side. In the course of the meal Longworth showed the daughter of the President a newspaper clipping reporting that they were engaged.

Miss Roosevelt laughed and Longworth laughed, too. The other guests, discovering the cause of their amusement and the purport of the clipping, proceeded to chaff them.

Both Miss Roosevelt and Longworth, pressed for a confirmation or a denial of the report, evaded all questions with such skill that at the close of the dinner it was agreed by the other guests that neither Miss Roosevelt nor the Congressman had expressly admitted that they were engaged nor had they expressly denied it.

The story of the dinner episode spread and to-day Longworth, who was at the uptown headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee, was pressed by his friends for something definite in the way of an announcement. At last he made this statement to a personal friend:

"Say to the press that if it is necessary that I be quoted at all, I desire to be quoted as saying that I have nothing to say."

Nicholas Longworth is a millionaire, thirty-five years old, an old Harvard man, handsome and witty. He is descended from revolutionary stock and is a member of the cream of the aristocracy of the Ohio metropolis. From his grandfather and his father he inherited great blocks of valuable real estate in the Congressional district he represents.

From the time of his arrival in Washington he has been most attentive to Miss Roosevelt. He was her devoted attendant at receptions, and he accompanied her to places of amusement. During the last summer, when Miss Roosevelt was traveling from place to place as the guest of her friends, Longworth was never far away. He frequently was seen with her and other young women in the Washington administration set at the House restaurant at the luncheon hour during the last session.

TIED HIM UP

TO MAKE SURE OF THE WEDDING.

Allegheny Girl Took No Chance of Bridegroom Getting Away.

New York, Oct. 2.—A Pittsburg telegram to the Press says:

Bound hand and foot with a clothesline, the tying of the knots in which had been supervised personally by the girl he was to marry in the morning, Steve Yarsko of Allegheny passed the last night of his bachelor life a helpless prisoner in the home of Annie Zokart, his intended. The girl herself set him free this morning half an hour before the time set for their wedding, and Yarsko followed her so humbly to the altar that when the service reached the "love, honor and obey" clause he almost took the last word out of the bride's mouth.

Annie Zokart lives in Allegheny. She is a Slav, and, as Yarsko now knows well, is possessed of her full share of the determination characteristic of her race. Her engagement to Yarsko was announced several weeks ago, and prepartions for the wedding had been made on such an extensive scale that all the Slav colony was looking forward to the event.

This morning was the time selected, and all else being ready, Annie gave Yarsko $50 yesterday afternoon with which to purchase refreshments for the guests. He started out on his errand with all a lover's alacrity, but unfortunately his way led him past a saloon, and almost before he knew it he was taking the refreshments himself. He soon had taken enough to suggest the brilliant idea of having a bachelor party on his own account, and as he circulated from saloon to saloon the number of his guests grew with startling rapidity.

Annie became a little anxious about his prolonged absence, but when one of Yarsko's fellow boarders came to her house and told her of the royal time her suitor was having on her money the worried look left her face and in its place there came an ominous tightening of the lips. Yarsko, she was told, was confiding to half the town that he did not intend to marry her after all, and Annie, muttering the Slav equivalent of "He can take another guess," hurried off to the police station. There she confided her trouble to the sergeant, who asked her what she wanted done.

"I want that man to marry me, and I want you to see that he does it," was the firm reply.

It was decided that the best course would be to place a watch over the recreant bridegroom, and a policeman was detailed for the task. He found Yarsko in a saloon and, with a subtle sense of fitting the punishment to the crime, took him to Miss Zokart's house to exhibit him. Miss Zokart saw him, but still said she meant to marry him, and to make sure that there should be no further slip in her plans she brought out a stout length of colthes line. In spite of Yarsko's protests, he was bound securely, and it was not until the girl had satisfied herself that every knot was well tied that she left him in the policeman's care and went to bed.

Yarsko was a sorry man when she came to release him this morning, but Annie freed him from his bonds with such tender care and with such tactful silence as to the night before that he vowed he had never loved her so well before.

HIS IMPRESSION.

[Washington Star.]

"Does your wife insist on having the last word?"

"No;" answered Mr. Meekton, "when Henrietta gets started there isn't any last word."

"FIVE ON WHEAT"

BRINGS MILLIONS TO ADOLPH J. LICHTSTERN, OF CHICAGO.

RETIRES FROM THE PIT.

Starts As Ten-Dollar Clerk and Quits Game With a Fortune.

New York, Oct. 2.—A Chicago telegram to the Herald says:

With two successful campaigns in wheat, the profits aggregating more than $2,000,000, to his credit, Adolph J. Lichtstern has closed out his brokerage and commission business and on Thursday next he will start with his family on a tour of Europe. This is the achievement of this new "Napoleon of the pit:"

Profits in two wheat deals, $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Line of "long" wheat carried in each campaign, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels.

Profit reached as high as twenty cents a bushel.

Line of "short" wheat at various times, 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels.

Profit reached as high as ten cents a bushel.

Time over which deals extended, February to September.

In place of the old firm name of "A. J. Lichtstern & Co." on the door of an office in the Rookery building painters to-day substituted that of "Frederick M. Fish & Co." The new firm has taken over the business of Mr. Lichtstern.

Mr. Lichtstern is forty-five years old. He was brought to Chicago by his parents from Berlin when three years old. He began work for $10 a week as settling clerk for a Board of Trade house in September, 1885. The following St. Patrick's day saw him the possessor of $15,000 to $20,000 in his own name, the result of a plunge that began with a "five on wheat." Since then he has never worked for anybody but A. J. Lichtstern.

The Lichtstern deal in May wheat began very early last spring, soon after the turn of the year. When the whole speculative community was bearish in sentiment and action on May wheat Mr. Lichtstern was quietly buying it in large quantities.

Before he got through he had a "long" line of from five million to eight million bushels. After a time the talent awoke to the fact that "somebody had all the wheat." Immediately the cry of "Armour!" went up. And when it was not Armour it was "Valentine" —A. J. Valentine, head of the Armour grain interest.

When the excitement was greatest Mr. Lichtstern, the real bull leader, the man who held control of the market, worked behind the scenes.

What Mr. Lichtstern sold netted him a profit of from ten to twenty cents a bushel, and he sold from five million to eight million bushels. But wheat went on up.

When the public and the "talent" were so eager to buy wheat at $1 to $1.05, Mr. Lichtstern sold them five million bushels or more that he bought at eighty-five to ninety-five cents. After he sold all he had he sold five million bushels or so more—that he did not have. Then the break came. Wheat fell back under a dollar or more. When settlement day came, it was found that Mr. Lichtstern had cleaned up a profit of eight to ten cents a bushel on a tremendous line of short wheat.

It was only a few weeks until the second big campaign was on. From a point near eighty cents Mr. Lichtstern quietly took on a load of 5,000,000 bushels or more. The street was as puzzled as before as to the source of this tremendous buying. Meanwhile the price had crossed ninety cents. Then came the "rust" reports in the Northwest and the light threshing returns from the Southwest. Before August 1 September wheat crossed $1. It went on to $1.05 and $1.10 and $1.15, and finally $1.17.

When it got to $1.03 or $1.04 and the talent and the public fought to buy it was Mr. Lichtstern who sold it to them. His profit was from fifteen to twenty cents a bushel on about five million bushels.

The fortune of Mr. Lichtstern before he entered upon these two campaigns is estimated at $1,000,000. He made most of it on a straight commission and brokerage business. His wealth to-day, on which he retires, is said to be $3,000,000.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

Delivers a Sermon To a Large Congregation In Historic Trinity Church.

New York, Oct. 2.—Trinity church, rich in historical associations and one of the landmarks of New York, had an event of interest to add to its chronicles to-day when his grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the highest dignitary in the Church of Great Britain, preached within its walls. The edifice in consequence was jammed d, a great crowd having gathered before it in the chilly air long before even the gates were opened. Thousands were turned away. It is estimated that 3,500 persons heard the English ecclesiastic's sermon, though the normal capacity of the church is but 1,500. The sermon was part of the morning service.

GOING BLIND FROM LOSS OF SLEEP.

(Lexington Democrat.)

Eli Isom, a wealthy merchant of Hindman, Knott county, is losing his eyesight because he cannot sleep, and he cannot sleep because he is losing his eyesight. The solution of his predicament was too hard a problem for the surgeons of Hindman, and they have sent him to Louisville for the specialists there to wrestle with his case.

Six weeks ago Mr. Isom was stricken with nervous prostration, and his eyesight began to fail. At the same time he began to suffer with insomnia. His physicians told him that he must have rest and sleep or he would go blind.

AND THEY ALL CAME BACK.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"That author must be a regular cat."

"Why?"

"Because she's written nine books and every one of them is said to be the story of her life."

DEATHS.

GRANEY—Suddenly, at Clinton, Mass., on Saturday, October 1, 1904, Thomas Graney.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

SEMPLE—At Atlantic City, N. J., October 1, 1904, at 6:40 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Emerine P. Semple.

Funeral will take place from the Central Presbyterian church, Fourth and Kentucky streets, on Tuesday afternoon, October 4, 1904, at 2 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. and A. M., will meet in stated communication in their hall, Scottish Rite Cathedral, this (Monday) evening, October 3, at 7:30 sharp, and for work in the F. C. degree. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to be present. N. S. BULLITT, Master.
W. J. WATKINS, Secretary.

Daylight Lodge, under dispensation F. and A. M., will meet in stated communication in the blue room, Masonic Temple, Saturday afternoon, October 8, 1904, at 4 o'clock, for business and work on the Master Mason's degree. The officers of St. George Lodge, No. 239, will confer the degree. Members of sister lodges and Master Masons sojourning in the city fraternally invited to be present.
J. T. WOODSON, JR., Master.
STEPHEN D. SMITH, Secretary.

JOSEPH H. PETER & CO.
(Incorporated.)
MONUMENTS
at manufacturers' prices.
923 E. Broadway.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY IN KENTUCKY (incorporated) for the election of directors and other proper business will be held in the office of the company at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, October 4, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed on September 22, and reopen October 5, 1904.

R. D LANKFORD, Secretary.
This the 19th day of September, 1904.

Points About People.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Railey, of Versailles, arrived in Louisville last night, and will spend Horse Show week in the city.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Casey, of Hopkinsville, who attended the D. A. R. conference held here last week, has returned home. Mrs. Casey's speech was one of the pleasant features of the Saturday session of the conference.

* * *

Mrs. A. Cahn, of Dallas, Texas, is visiting Mrs. J. B. Etoch at 1401 Third avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Huber have returned to Louisville to live. Mr. Huber has accepted a position here.

* * *

Mrs. Hamilton Griswold, of Chicago, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Bobannan, Jr., at 519 Belgravia Court.

* * *

Miss Mary Barr, of Lebanon, Ky., is visiting her uncle, Mr. R. E. Fowler, of 612 West Walnut street. Miss Barr will spend a part of her visit with her cousin, Miss Hattie May Nalley, of Oakland Farm.

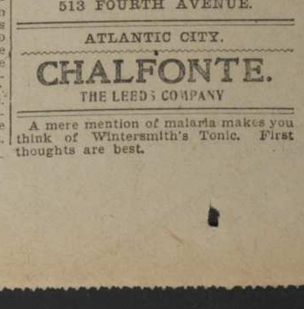
* * *

Mrs. M. A. Robards is seriously ill of tonsilitis.

Wedding Engagement.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. John Weir announce the engagement and coming marriage of their daughter Susan Charlotte, to Mr. Vernon Garlin Champe, of Montgomery, W. Va., the wedding to take place Wednesday, November 23, at the home of the bride on Griffith avenue. The bride-elect is one of the best known young society women in the city. Mr. Champe is a young attorney and a prominent Democratic politician in West Virginia.

NETHERLAND—OBRECHT.



Miss Estelle Netherland and Mr. Herman Lee Obrecht will be married Tuesday morning at St. Mary Magdalene's church at 6:30 o'clock. Miss Netherland is the daughter of Mrs. Ella Netherland, and is a popular and attractive young woman. Mr. Obrecht is a well-known young druggist. The ushers will be William Netherland, Carl Obrecht, Joseph Wally and Henry Glover Lancaster. Owing to a death in the groom's family, no invitations have been issued. Only members of the two families will be present. After the ceremony a breakfast will be given the bridal party by Mrs. Charles Smith, an aunt of the bride, at 1220 First street. Mrs. Fred Harig, the organist, has arranged an attractive musical programme for the wedding. The young people will take a trip to the World's Fair.

BEDFORD MAN GETS INTO TROUBLE.

Came To Louisville On An Excursion and Is Locked Up On Charge of Being Drunk.

Cecil Lockman, who said his home is at Bedford, Ind., terrorized a coachload of excursionists at the depot at Fourteenth and Main streets at 8 o'clock last night, and was arrested after a lively struggle with the police and locked up on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. He attacked George Grainger, the wagon guard, at Central Police station, and was forced into a cell with difficulty, requiring the combined strength of two men to handle him.

Lockman said he came to Louisville on an excursion yesterday, and was accompanied by his wife. He told the police he left her on the train, and begged them to telephone and ask her to remain in Louisville until he gets out of his trouble. He denied any knowledge of raising a disturbance at the depot.

MONUMENT TO MEMORY OF GEN. WILLIAM CLARK.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—A monument was unveiled to-day in Bellefontaine cemetery to the memory of Gen. William Clark, who was one of the principals in the Lewis and Clark expedition into the Northwest Territory in 1803. The monument was erected according to the provisions in the will of Jefferson Kearny Clark, youngest son of the explorer. Addresses were made by Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A.; David R. Francis, Gen. Pleasant Porter, Chief of the Creek Indians, and Mayor Wells, of St. Louis.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT RACE IN THE AMERICAN

Chicago May Yet Beat Both New York and Boston.

BRUSH MAKES A SAD MISTAKE.

Refusal To Meet Champions of Rival League Causes Much Adverse Comment.

OTHER CHAT OF THE GAME.

CHICAGO furnished the baseball surprise of the American League race last week, and the White Socks must now be given a look in for the pennant. When the week started it looked like the pennant lay between Boston and New York, and that the other teams were distanced.

Both New York and Boston have been getting their bumps in the West, however, while Chicago has been playing the game for all it is worth. Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis have been giving their leaders their bumps, and, as a result, Chicago has pulled up to within striking distance of them. Boston jumped into the lead during the first part of the week, only to fall back again during the latter part, and New York came to the front once more.

The league race winds up this week, and the race will be decided one way or the other before next Monday night. Chicago can capture the bunting. The team still has one game to play with New York, while Boston will follow the Highlanders with three games. In the meantime Boston will finish up in St. Louis and New York will be in St. Louis. As a consequence, the Browns will pay no small part in the settling of the championship, despite the fact that the team is not a contender in the pennant race. Should New York and Boson retain their lead, the two will battle it out between them on their return East, four games remaining to be played between the two in New York. The race is the closest in many years, and the chances are that it will be the closest in the history of baseball.

* * *

Hot After Brush.

New York's record, good as it is, threatens to be greatly overshadowed by the refusal of Brush, who owns the club, to allow it to play the winner of the American League pennant for the world's championship. In a statement issued, Brush takes refuge behind "the rules of the game," and says there is nothing in them to compel the New York's to play "a minor league club." That's one of the greatest lines ever perpetrated by John T. He certainly is too witty for anything in comparing the American League to a minor organization. He is so witty, in fact, that he becomes foolish. If an organized body of baseball players and men in its membership as Chesbro, Tannehill, Dineen, Young, Collins, Conroy, Keeler, Burkett, Wallace, Pickering, Lajoie and countless others is to be put in the class of "minor leagues," shades of Harry Wright and Hulbert, where are "major" leagues to be got?

If John T. Brush had lived about ninety years ago his "statement" to the public might have been accepted as a dignified document and have placed among the diplomats of the times. But the world has greatly improved since then. His "weighty" document, by the way of comparative avoirdupois, will rank with a pint peanuts. If the New York Giants are not permitted to play the American League for the championship it is a moral certainty that Brush will be a loser in "gate money" during the season of 1905. Does he care? Well, unless he has vastly changed as a financier in the evening of his life from his style of old, the "gate receipts" point has not yet evidently dawned upon him. When it does there will be a few changes made in that "statement." As a literary contribution to modern baseball history, it is probably the weakest that ever "came down the pike."

* * *

Is Trying To Dodge.

Brush's statement in regard to a postseason series with the American League for the national championship caused the chuckle of the week, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A close study of the statement robs the latter of much of the importance which has been attached to it, however. John T. takes some flings at the American League which are insulting, but he does not state definitely that he will not play a series for the championship. Had he intended to do this latter, a plain statement that the New York National League would not play a post-season series would have been sufficient. As it is, he does not say positively that he will not play, but leaves that inference to be drawn.

What Brush really means probably is that he is trying to dodge a meeting with the New York Americans, and in case the latter team wins it will not be surprising if there is no post-season series. Brush's objections to playing the New York Americans are based on a financial basis. He would rather run the risk of holding on to the patronage of the New York fans without playing than run the risk of having his team defeated by the Americans. The latter contingency would be almost sure to mean the supremacy of the New York Americans in New York next season, while Brush relies upon the fans forgetting the calling off of the post-season series by next spring.

* * *

Makes a New Record.

One record has been broken in baseball this season, and another may also be shattered. New York broke the record last week for the greatest number of games won in a single season, and is now engaged in making a new mark for other clubs to shoot at in the future. Washington bids fair to shatter the record of losing games in a season, and the unsurprising rally of the Senators during the closing weeks of the season is all that has prevented the mark from being broken before this.

The former record of winning games was held by Pittsburg, it being 103 games. The record was broken in a 140-game schedule, and this detracts some from New York's feat, as the Pittsburg outfit made its record of 103 games in 143 games. In making the record Pittsburg played 139 games, but one remaining unplayed at the close of the season. New York still has a bunch of games to be played this week and the winning record of that team should run well above the one made by the Pirates.

Pittsburg's performance of winning 103 games in one season is not the only one on record of more than 100 victories for a club. It has been done twice by the Boston Nationals in their career and once by the Brooklyns. With Frank Selee in charge, both in 1892 and again in 1898, the Boston team won 102 games, only one behind the record of the Pirates. The first season Hanlon's Brooklyn aggregation won the National League pennant that club won 101 games. To win 100 games in a season has not yet been accomplished by any American League club.

The record of games lost is also held by Pittsburg. In 1890 that team lost 114 games, and this is the record Donovan's team is fast approaching. Friday night Washington had lost 107 games. That team still has nine games on the schedule, and the record is still in danger. With Donovan's bunch playing as they did earlier in the season, a new record would be almost certain, but the team has shown so much improvement of late that Pittsburg may be able to retain one of its records.

MORRIS PARK ENTRIES.

First Race—Seven furlongs of the Withers mile: King B., Out of Reach, 113; Rawhide, 110; Neptunus, Buckleya, J. F. Ahearn, 108; Liberia, Tide, Little Johnson, Shipshape, Princess Atheling, My Mate, Auriumaster, Consideration, 105.

Second Race—The Sixth Matron; two-year-olds; Eclipse course: Glorifier, Aglie, 126; Wild Mint, 122; Woodsaw, 120; Amber Jack, 117; Dandelion, 114; Cederstrome, Councilman, 112; Chieftain, 109.

Third Race—For fillies; the produce of mares nominated for the Sixth Matron; Eclipse course: Belle Strome, 114; Burnt Hills, 111; Iota, Rose of Dawn, 109; Raiment, 106; Sandria, 104.

Fourth Race—The Jerome Handicap; mile and five-sixteenths over hill: Ormonde's Right, 111; Outcome, Jocund, 108; St. Valentine, 105; Moncola, 103; The Southerner, 102; Ocean Tide, 97; Ostrich, 92.

Fifth Race—Six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile: Santa Catalina, 111; Trapper, Wild Irishman, 110; Delphi, Bulwark, Allumeur, 107; Roderick Dhu, 104.

Sixth Race—Selling; Withers mile: Sais, 107; Hatchet, 106; Cincinnatus, 105; George Keene, Akela, Thistle Heather, 103; Clear the Arena, Homestead, 101; Toi San, Briarthorpe, Gay Lothario, 90; Orly II., 98.

WORTH ENTRIES.

First Race—Selling; one mile: Charlie Miller, Ethel Scruggs, False Entry, 105; Falernian, Safety Light, Rowland M., 103; Plumvir, Rian, 101; Benson Caldwell, Jim Hale, Allie Virgie, Subador, King of the Valley, 112; Zyra, Mi Reina, 117; Satire, 120.

Second Race—Selling; six furlongs: Lord Kut, Rice, The Gad Fly, Judge Saulley, 97; Lou M., 99; Jake Sanders, Capt. Nesbit, 102; Greengown, 104; Lizario, 103; Four Leaf C., 112; Tristan Shandy, 113; Beautiful and Best, 115; Jack Full, Chamberlain Commander, 117; Burning Glass, Harney, 122.

Third Race—One mile and fifty yards; handicap: Luralighter, 92; Aden, 102; Little Elkin, 90; Huzzah, Coruscate, 105; Wainamoinen, 106; Fossil, 107.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs: Cigarlighter, 90; Allen Avon, 92; Columbia Girl, 101; Alberoni, Gaylene, 102; Floral King, 104; Big Ben, 117.

Fifth Race—One and one-sixteenth miles: Ghats, 90; Aggie Lewis, Edward, Elsa, 105; Hilarious, Louisville, Scortic, Sarilla, 99; Carat, Gilfain, D. L. Moore, 101; Mr. Farnum, 102; Trepan, Chanterelle, Lafare, Niaxus, Easy Trade, 104.

Sixth Race—Five and a half furlongs: Logicilla, Wilgeefort, The Tree, Dixie Lad, 107; Capitano, 112; Lochinvar, 114; Dixelle, 104; Paddy Freight, 107; Double, 107; Silverskin, 107; Gold Enamel, 112.

KANSAS CITY ENTRIES.

First Race—Six furlongs; purse: Robin Hood, Rebo, Ericula, Woods Perry, 92; Dargin, 95; Fustian, 97; Van Ness, 104.

Second Race—Five and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds; purse: Henry O., Leida and Triolin, 100; Uncle Charley, No Trumper, 103; La Londe, 104.

Third Race—Four and a half furlongs: for maiden two-year-olds; purse: Mistress of Rhodes, Lady Lightner, Swedish Lady, 105; Quindaro, 108; Mucene, Tony Luzetta, Lydie Wrousmar, Lou Merrell, 110; Apazsa, Martin Doyle, Togo, Padra, Ara, 113.

Fourth Race—One mile; purse: Bombardier, 93; Clifton Forge, 103; Ed Ball, 109; Bragg, 112.

Fifth Race—Steeplechase handicap; short course: Springwater, 121; The Rival, Avender Goggin, 123; Collegian, Beana, 141; Crestolin, 143.

Sixth Race—One mile; selling: Illuminate, 89; Bugle Horn, 91; Florizel, Elie, 93; Golden Mineral, 94; Harbor, Sweet Tone, Ben Heywood, 97; Mae Miller, 98; St. Juvenal, Sigmund, 100; Autumn Time, 102; Fair Lady Anna, 105; Easy Street, 106; Haviland, 109.

DELMAR ENTRIES.

First Race—Six furlons: Madoc, Codex, Bush Smith, 105; Lookaway, Sam Stephens, 109; Yellow Hammer, Cardona, Torio, Fannette, Ed. Morris, Lady Stone, 112; Turnbull, 115.

Second Race—Seven furlons: Courant, 79; Milton Young, 82; Preventative, 92; Easter Walters, 99; Flora Levy, Tom Mankins, Tangible, Flyer, 104; Regina D., Forney, 109; Untouch, 114.

Third Race—Six furlongs: Bride, 97; Tribes, Alice Turner, Aline S., Mae Tuna, Laura Belle, 102; Bombino, 104; King's Charm, 105; Lovable, Hickory Corners, 107; Conundrum, 108; Glendon, 111.

Fourth Race—Five furlongs: Artena, Violin, 96; Byplay, 99; Mattie H., 114; Commodore, 117; Elastic, 122.

Fifth Race—Mile and seventy yards: three year olds and up: Extol, 101; Jordan, Toby Tyler, Miss Doyle, 102.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs: Algonquin, 99; Dusky, 101; One More, 102; Frank Rice, 105; Prince Light, 107; Athelrose, Behoove, 107; Jake Greenberg, 109; King Rose, Tommy Knight, 110; Miss Manners, 111; Bensonhurst, 105.

GATES AHEAD OF GAME.

Despite All Reports Plunger Wins From the Bookmakers.

Many hundreds of words have been printed this year of the tens of thousands of dollars John W. Gates has lost from time to time at racing, says the New York Telegraph. His losses, according to various accounts, were $200,000. Mr. Gates' testimony on the subject is interesting.

Last week he had his bookkeepers foot up his entire betting and racing accounts, and their labors showed that he was exactly $2,000 ahead. Mr. Gates is himself the authority for the statement.

He told of his gains and losses at Gravesend. He went down to Brighton recently to play Beldame, a mare he has backed steadily since the season opened. He was loyal to her even in the September stakes, when she met Ort Wells, a horse he had always been particularly fond of. Mr. Gates scored a big winning on Ort Wells—a winning which five figures are required to express—when the King Erie colt accomplished the supposedly impossible task of whipping Delhi in the Tidal Stakes.

Trotters Worked At Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Lexington track was fairly alive with trotters and trotting horsemen to-day. Many cars loaded with trotting stars came in yesterday and to-day, and many of the horses to participate in the meeting which begins on Tuesday were on the track and given mild work. The track is in fine condition.

Among those on the track to-day that received the attention of the spectators were Maj. Delmar, in charge of Trainer George Spear, who has control of the Smathers stars. The Transylvania candidates worked were Maid, 2:08¼; Consuela S., 2:08¾; Tiverton ,2:07, and Hall Fry, 2:09¼, and others were warmed up. Among the Kentucky Futurity candidates seen were the famous Alta Axworthy, Grace Bond, Lord Revelstoke, etc. Other stars worked to-day were McKinley, 2:03¼; Caspian, 2:07¼; Maj. Muscovite, 2:08¼; Dr. Strong, 2:07¼; John Taylor, 2:08¾, and Wentworth, 2:08. Most all the famous drivers are here, including Alta McDonald, Al Thomas, Charles DeRyder, Jimmy Gatcomb, Scott Hudson, J. B. Chandler, Dick Wilson, Richard Curtis, Fred Keyes, Geo. Spear, H. Bourn, Jr., Burt Shanks, Ed Benyon and Ben Kenney.

Owing to the strict enforcement of the Sunday closing law by the police department, the horsemen and the railroads were greatly inconvenienced in unloading the horses and paraphernalia from the cars. Hands could not be induced to work in the yards until assurance was given by the chief of the department that they would not be molested. The stringent orders of the police department also affected the work on the sale mart, which is needed for the holding of a sale of trotters tomorrow, the hands employed being afraid to work on Sunday and forcing the proprietors to assist in the work to show that they would not be molested.

MANAGER HANLON denies emphatically that he intends leaving the Brooklyn club next season to devote his entire time to the interests of the Baltimore Eastern League club. He will retain his financial interests in the Brooklyn club and will probably be its manager for next season.

LOU DILLON GOES TO MEMPHIS TRACK.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.—Sixty-six valuable trotting horses, including C. K. G. Billings' Lou Dillon, will leave Cleveland to-morrow on a fast train over the Big Four for Memphis, Tenn., where they will take part in the coming meet in the Southern city. All of Mr. Billings' other horses will be among the consignment, and H. K. Devereux will send John A. McKerron. The horses will occupy four cars, which will be part of a fast express train to Mattoon, Ill. From Mattoon the horse cars will be run as a special train to Memphis over the Illinois Central, reaching Memphis at 11 p. m. Tuesday.

BOSTON AGAIN TAKES THE LEAD

Collins' Men Shut Out St. Louis In An Interesting Game.

HIGHLANDERS BREAK EVEN.

Griffiths' Team Wins One and Loses One To the Chicago Americans.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

American League.

CHICAGO	7—3	BOSTON	2
NEW YORK	1—0	ST. LOUIS	0

National League.
(No games scheduled.)

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

National League.

Cincinnati at Brook. Pittsburg at Philadel.
St. Louis at N. Y. Chicago at Boston.

American League.

Boston at Chicago. Philadel. at Cleve.
Wash. at Detroit. N. Y. at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	104	45	.698	St. Louis	72	72	.500
Chicago	90	58	.608	Brooklyn	56	94	.373
Cincinnati	81	64	.550	Boston	55	93	.372
Pittsburg	81	64	.550	Philadel.	44	99	.351

American League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	89	57	.610	Philadel.	76	66	.535
New York	89	58	.606	St. Louis	73	68	.518
Chicago	86	61	.585	Detroit	69	83	.420
Cleveland	80	62	.563	Washington	34	109	.238

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago 7—3, New York 1—6.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Both teams put up a hard fight to-day and each succeeded in winning a game. Errors and bunched hits in the first, sixth and seventh innings gave Chicago the first game. White, after winning the first game, tried to pitch the second, but was forced to quit in the fifth inning after four runs and eight hits had been registered against him. Attendance 30,008. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	New York.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Green rf.	4	0	1	0	Dougherty lf.	3	0	3	0
Jones cf.	4	0	2	0	Keeler rf.	3	0	2	0
Callahan lf.	3	2	1	0	Elberfeld ss.	3	0	2	2
Davis ss.	3	2	1	3	Williams 2b.	4	2	2	4
Sullivan c.	4	2	6	0	Anderson cf.	2	1	2	0
Tannehill 2b.	3	2	2	2	Gaspel 1b.	4	0	10	1
Isbell 1b.	3	1	12	0	Conroy 3b.	3	1	3	0
Dundon 2b.	3	0	3	4	Kleinow c.	4	0	6	1
White p.	4	0	0	6	Powell p.	4	1	0	2
Totals.	30	9	27	15	Totals.	30	6	24	11

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—T.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	*—7
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Errors—Sullivan, Elberfeld 2, Williams, Anderson, Conroy, Kleinow. Left in Base—Chicago 8, New York 8. Two-base Hits—Sullivan 2, Williams 2. Sacrifice Hits—Callahan, Tannehill, Dundon, Ganzel, Elberfeld. Stolen Bases—Callahan, Davis, Keeler, Conroy. Double Play—Ganzel, Ball—Anderson. Struck Out—By White 3, by Powell 4. Bases on Balls—Off White 3, off Powell 5. Double Plays—Lundon and Tannehill; Anderson and Kleinow. Time of Game—Two hours. Umpires—Sheridan and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	N. Y.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Green rf.	3	0	2	0	Dougherty lf.	4	1	0	0
Jones cf.	4	1	2	0	Keeler rf.	4	1	2	0
Callahan lf.	4	0	3	0	Elberfeld ss.	4	3	0	2
Davis ss.	4	3	2	4	Williams 2b.	4	2	2	3
Sullivan c.	2	0	0	2	Anderson cf.	4	0	0	0
Tannehill 2b.	2	1	1	2	Ganzel 1b.	4	0	9	0
Isbell 1b.	2	1	8	0	Conroy 3b.	1	0	0	0
Dundon 2b.	3	0	2	3	Kleinow 3b.	2	1	0	3
White p.	2	0	1	0	McGuire c.	3	0	9	0
Walsh p.	1	0	0	0	Puttman p.	3	0	0	3
Totals.	27	5	21	10	Totals.	30	12	21	11

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—T.
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	3
New York	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—	6

Error—Williams. Left on Bases—Chicago 6, New York 6. Two-base Hits—Davis 2, Isbell, Elberfeld. Sacrifice Hits—Sullivan, McGuire. Stolen Bases—Green, Jones, Davis, Tannehill, Elberfeld. Struck Out—By Puttman 7, Bases on Balls—Off White 2, off Puttman 1, off Walsh 1. Passed Ball—McGuire. Double Play—Davis, Dundon and Isbell. Hits—Off White 8 in five innings; off Walsh 4 in two innings. Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Sheridan and Connolly.

* * *

Boston 2, St. Louis 0.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—Boston to-day went to first place by defeating St. Louis 2 to 0, putting New York second. Attendance 16,401. Score:

St. Louis.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Boston.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Burkett lf.	4	0	4	0	Selbach lf.	3	0	3	0
Heidrick cf.	4	0	1	0	Parent ss.	4	1	0	4
Wallace ss.	3	1	2	5	Stahl cf.	4	0	1	0
Hynes rf.	3	0	1	0	Stahl 3b.	4	1	1	1
Padden 2b.	3	0	10	0	Freeman rf.	4	1	0	1
Padden 2b.	3	1	1	5	Lachance 1b.	4	0	19	0
Moran 3b.	3	1	0	2	Ferris 2b.	4	0	2	6
Sugden c.	3	0	7	1	Criger c.	4	1	1	0
Pelty p.	3	0	0	0	Young p.	4	1	0	3
Totals.	29	3	27	13	Totals.	35	5	27	19

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—T.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Errors—Wallace, Padden, Moran, Pelty. Three-base Hits—Wallace, Freeman. Bases on Balls—Off Pelty 2. Struck Out—By Pelty 7, by Young 1. Left on Bases—St. Louis 2, Boston 8. Time of Game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—King and Dwyer.

Clinton Team Wins Again.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Clinton, Ky., team again defeated the local picked team to-day by the score of 3 to 1. Batteries—Girard and Land for Paducah; Alexander and Walters, for Clinton.

Baseball Chat.

BARNEY DREYFUSS' Pirates are losing pretty regularly now.

HARVEY PARKER is not finding things so easy now as he did on his first trip at the Empire.

JOE KELLEY, of the Reds, has practically decided to undergo spring training next year at West Palm Beach, Fla.

FRANK LEONARD, who was manager of the Columbus club for a while last season, will take a party of ball players to Cuba this winter.

"IRON MAN" McGINNITY virtually leads the National League pitchers with thirty games won and seven lost. Geo. Wiltse has won twelve straight and lost one.

A GAME between the champion Giants of 1889 and the present champions is being arranged to take place on October 7, when a benefit will be given the Polo grounds employes. Many of the old players have already promised to be on hand.

THE Rochester club of the Eastern League has the lowest percentage of any team in the country. It has won twenty-eight games and lost 104, which figure up to .212. Buffalo has .657, being fifty-one points in advance of Baltimore, which is twenty-six ahead of Jersey City.

"IT'S a shame to put a good man like Jones in center field in Toledo," said Manager Clymer to the Columbus Press-Post. "A poor fielder is just as good as a good one in that little park and especially in center and right fields. But of course Jones will have a chance to shine away from home."

NEARLY all the members of the Pittsburg team think the New York Americans will win in the fight for the flag. They admire the Boston grit and sand, but remark that the Invaders have the batting array to pull them out. Then again Jesse Tannehill is out of business as far as Boston is concerned, and this will hurt.

IT IS probable that Garry Herrmann will accompany Messrs. Johnson and Comiskey on a Wisconsin hunting trip in October.

A WORD to Messrs. Klifoyle and Somers: Good managers are exceedingly scarce, and Arthour's successor will be difficult to unearth.

CLEVELAND fans are circulating petitions asking for the appointment of Pitcher "Red" Donahue as manager of the Blues next season.

SAYS the Washington Star: "The Cleveland owners should give Lajoie charge of the team next season, and find out what is in the big fellow."

CLEVELAND'S Blues completely recovered from the effect of the blow on the head from Rube Waddell's swift shot, and has forgotten that he contemplated retirement from baseball.

STERLING'S survival of the Browns have made him a prime favorite with patrons. When not behind the bat Joe has been subbing for Jones at first and giving a good account of himself.

WYATT GILHOOLEY, of the Toledo team, will break up many games next season. He slams the ball—s.am is the word.

Amateur Baseball.

Cigarmakers 13, Garrys 3.

The Cigarmakers defeated the Garrys yesterday in an interesting game by the score of 13 to 3. Mackey was hit hard toward the latter part of the game. Pressler was in fine form. The score:

Cigars.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Garrys.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
A. Akers	5	2	2	0	Roland 3b.	4	0	1	1
Lloyd ss.	5	1	3	1	Simcox 1b.	4	0	8	0
McBride	5	1	0	2	Keller rf.	4	1	0	0
Pressler p.	3	3	0	13	Mackey c.	3	0	14	0
Cavanaugh	5	2	12	2	Hornung c.	4	0	12	0
Bayers	5	2	0	2	Percival 2b.	4	0	1	3
Wellige	4	1	0	0	Welsh cf.	3	1	0	0
Perry	4	1	1	0	Murphy lf.	4	0	0	0
Patterson	1	0	0	0	Ramp ss.	3	1	2	2
Totals.	40	13	27	20	Totals.	33	3	24	20

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—T.
Cigarmakers	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	5	*—13
Garrys	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Errors—Roland, Ramp, McBride, Bayers. Bases on Balls—Off Pressler 1, off Mackey 1. Struck Out—By Pressler 1, by Mackey 12. Two-base Hits—Pressler, Kellar. Three-base Hits—Welsh, Akers. Home Run—Mackey. Umpire—Beeker.

* * *

All Professionals 7, Reccius 6.

The Reccius team lost one of the most exciting games of the season yesterday at Reccius' Park before a large crowd by the score of 7 to 6. The feature of the game was the hitting of McGill, Schwenk, Murphy, Dugan and Vetter. The fielding of both teams was good, especially Kipp, Grover and Blake. The game was played in one hour and twenty minutes. Following is the score:

Reccius.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	All-Prof.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
P. Vetter c.	5	3	5	0	Gnaninger cf.	5	1	0	0
Grroerer	5	1	0	6	Smith 2b.	5	2	4	3
Kipp ss.	4	0	1	3	Blake ss.	5	2	1	4
Ramp 3b.	4	0	1	3	McGill rf.	4	2	0	0
Murphy cf.	4	2	2	0	Blake ss.	4	1	4	3
G. Vetter p.	4	2	0	2	Piepnce 1b.	4	1	6	0
Dugan lf.	4	2	1	0	Ludwig c.	3	1	9	0
Dugan 1b.	3	5	3	9	Ludwig c.	3	1	0	0
Hikes rf.	4	2	0	1	Schwenk p.	4	2	0	3
Totals.	39	14	*24	17	Totals.	38	11	27	12

*Gnadinger out in seventh inning; hit by batted ball. One man out when winning run was scored.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—T.
Reccius	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	1—6
All-Professionals	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	2—7

Errors—Reccius 4, All-Professionals 4. Home Run—McGill. Three-base Hits—Schwenk, G. Vetter, Ludwig, Smith. Two-base Hits—Dugan, P. Vetter 2, Murphy, Schwenk. Double Plays—Grroerer, Dugan to Ramp; Smith to Piephce; Grroerer, Kipp to Dugan. Stolen Bases—P. Vetter, Murphy, Miller, Schwenk. Struck Out—By Vetter 1, by Schwenk 7. Bases on Balls—Vetter 2, Schwenk 2. Time of Game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Melvin. Attendance—1,400.

The Butchertowns defeated the Dusty Rhodes yesterday at Rhodes Park. Butchertown's fielding was sensational. The Rhodes also fielded well, but were unable to connect with Kinker's curves. Score:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Butchertowns	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—3	12	0
Rhodes	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	4	1

Batteries—Kinker and Brown; Reece and Kelly. The same clubs will play next Sunday at Morning Star Park.

FOOTBALL IS A VERY OLD GAME

Ancient Grecians Were Devoted To the Sport—Romans Were Expert Players.

THE story of football begins far back in history, and has, except for a brief period, steadily grown in favor. Even in the early dawn of Grecian civilization a simple form of this sport was enjoyed. Then a rude ball, made of bladder or rough skin, was used, and the players propelled it by kicking, not being allowed to put the ball forward, in any manner, by the use of the hands.

The Romans, too, were expert players. They called it harpastum. As the history of the word implies, they, unlike the Greeks, were permitted to seize the ball in their hands and carry it, as well as kick it.

Football is a much older game than cricket, and is more suitable for the winter season. In fact, it was soon called the "winter game," cricket being dubbed the "summer game."

It is believed that "The History of London," by William Fitzstephen, written about the year 1175, makes the first historic mention of this game in England, although it seems certain that it was introduced into Great Britain in early times by the Romans.

In England, for a long time, there were no clubs, no code of rules, and no special organizations to give control, in any way, of this exciting pastime. On Shrove Tuesday people of all ages and both sexes were seen on the football field in two great contending forces, to be found wherever there was opportunity for this spirited contest.

There seemed to be little organization. Each person was permitted to use almost any means, fair or foul, to get the ball to the desired goal. So rough did the game grow that even throughout the city of London window shutters became a necessity, and in many cases barricades were built around houses in localities where the game was waged most fiercely. This sort of thing could not last long.

The game fell into great disrepute. Even in the time of James I. the heir apparent to the throne was forbidden to play, the King saying: "The game is meeter for laming than for making able the users thereof." Into such disfavor had the game come in 1820 that, for thirty years almost nothing was seen of this, then, rollicking, noisy, turbulant scene of the Stovetide season.

But in 1860 amateur athletics were organized in England by the public school and university men, and in this widespread movement football was to have its prominence.

At once the game again grew popular. Now the whole English nation was strangely moved by this amusement. Soon it was seen that carefully formulated rules must be made. There must be a society with power to legislate. So the Football Association was organized in 1863. This society stood for a strictly and carefully played game. If possible every play was to be regulated by exact rules. So, in 1871, the Rugby Football Union was instituted. This society stood for a less strictly guarded game.

The association used a ball in the shape of a perfect sphere, the union one egg-shaped. The balls were now much improved, being made then much as now, by using inflated India rubber bladders covered with leather carefully laced together.

In the United States the great colleges and universities, as in England, led in giving popularity to football. And the interest manifested in this form of athletics has been, and is now, in most sections, intense and absorbing.

Now not only do the colleges and universities have their teams to win honors for their respective institutions, but, also, it is found that almost all the small schools, the town high schools, villages, etc., are represented by well organized teams.

GOSSIP OF THE SQUARED CIRCLE

Joe Walcott's Remarkable Performance With a Broken Arm.

FOUGHT FOR SIXTEEN ROUNDS.

Californians Claim the Contest Was a Grand Battle All the Way.

O'KEEFE IS AFTER GANS.

THAT fight between Walcott and Gans last week and the manner in which the Baltimore negro outpointed the "Barbados Demon" has been the subject of much comment in sporting circles since Friday night.

If it should prove true one of the most remarkable things in ring history happened. Walcott claims that he fought for sixteen rounds either with a fractured bone in his arm or else torn ligaments in his shoulder. He did not know which up to last night. At the hospital to which he was taken after the fight it was declared that the ligaments in his shoulder were torn, making his left arm practically useless. Any one who is acquainted with an injury of that kind knows what it means.

Should the injury really prove as bad as the black one pictured it, Walcott must be given credit for a wonderful fight, as, according to all accounts, Gans was really trying this time. The tip had gone out, and was extensively circulated that Gans couldn't lose. Bets were made accordingly. The fact that the referee called it a draw probably was worth a good deal to the fighting game, as the cashing of big bets on the Herford's black would have eventually led to scandal.

* * *

A special from San Francisco says:

"Walcott stood before Gans' cleverness for sixteen rounds with one arm useless, a feat which must go down into fistic history as nothing short of remarkable. Other men have stayed the limit with fractured wrists, but they have not been pitted against no such opponents as the lightweight champion of the world. As nearly as he could tell in the swift succession of rounds, Walcott figured that his arm gave way during the fourth period, and from that time on until the end of the battle he was forced to use only one hand.

"Not until the gong had sounded for the last time and he had been led from his corner to the dressing-room and Walcott's signify that he was in sore distress. The jostling of the crowd as he went on his way down the aisles brought never a wince from him. Inside the closed doors, however, he gave in and emitted cries of pain. As soon as possible he was removed to the Central Emergency Hospital, where the nature of the fracture was determined. The ligaments at the elbow were captured, this constituting a far more painful injury than the fracture of the bone.

"It was a grand battle, as fast and as furious and full of fight as any ever held within four ropes of a San Francisco ring. In their separate divisions Joe Gans and Joe Walcott have been for a long time undisputed monarchs and marvels at the fight game. Last night all that they ever learned in their years of professional training was exploited. No other two fighters in the world could have furnished such a battle because there are no two champions so evenly matched in matter of weight and skill and knowledge of the game."

* * *

One of the odd things noticed in following the fighting game is that fighters lose their "knockout punch" after a few years of work in the ring.

"Kid" McCoy, in his battle with "Twin" Sullivan in Los Angeles Tuesday night, won the decision in twenty rounds. Without much doubt the "Kid" McCoy of two or three years ago would have scored before the expiration of the time limit.

In his best days McCoy won more than half of his fights with quick knockouts, many of them in one or two rounds. In '98 his record comprised six knockouts and two winning decisions, one over Gus Ruhlin. In his last seven encounters the "Kid," in spite of his wonderful hitting, has only scored once, and that against the "Man Mountain," Herr Plaacke.

With the little fellows the depreciation of punching powers is even more noticeable.

Take Terry McGovern. In '99—the year in which he became famous through knocking out Pedlar Palmer, the "Terror" knocked out twelve opponents, the pick of the little fighters, and took decisions over three. Most of the finishing blows were landed in the first or second round.

During the past three years a majority of Terry's victories have been won on decisions.

* * *

"I will fight Joe Gans for the title of lightweight champion of the world."

This is the present desire of Jack O'Keefe, the clever Chicago lightweight who defeated Dick Green in a fierce fifteen-round battle in St. Louis.

O'Keefe is probably the cleverest white man now fighting in that division which claims to be the home of the fistic fight for welterweight. He has battled Jimmy Britt to a heart-breaking draw, and he beat Honey Mell

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CHAS. L. CRUSH, Gen'l Mgr.

REDUCTION

In Tax Rate of 15 Cents In New Albany.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

WILL PUT THE NEW RATE AT $1.25.

OCTOBER TERM OF COURT.

At the meeting of the New Albany Common Council to-night, the tax levy for the coming year will be fixed at $1.25 on the $100 valuation, making a reduction of fifteen cents from the rates which have prevailed for the last few years, under the Republican administration. This rate was fixed by the Democratic members of the Council, being the unanimous action of the ten Councilmen, evidencing a determination on their part to conduct the affairs of the city economically and on business principles. The rate fixed will give the city a revenue, if collected, of over $100,000 from taxation, and it is believed that this sum, together with the revenues from license fees, etc., will be ample to defray all expenses.

It is probable that, at the meeting to-night, the Council will fix the salaries of the city officers for the year and other business of public importance will be transacted.

MANY CASES ON DOCKET.

Floyd Circuit Court's October Term Begins To-day.

The October term of the Floyd Circuit Court will convene this morning at New Albany with Judge W. C. Utz presiding, and will be in session until December 24. The docket contains 127 probate, 161 civil and eighty criminal cases. On the civil docket there are forty-four divorce suits and a number of damage suits against corporations, several of which are to recover large amounts.

This morning the grand jury, composed of George Moser, Michael Boland, Joseph Vissman, Valentine Stiller, Clarence Kiefer and Edward Smith will be impaneled and instructed. The petit jury, Emil Leonard, Abram Jones, Charles Poulton, Nicholas Kannapell, John Missey, Archibald Ratcliff, Robert Hollis, Frank Lidolph, George Beard, Thomas Collins, Thomas Peters and Thomas Hanger, will be impaneled later in the term.

CONSIDER SEVERAL TRACTS

Which May Be Purchased For Cemetery.

Mayor William V. Grose, of New Albany, met with a subcommittee of the City Development Committee of New Albany Commercial Club, composed of Louis Hunsaker, W. Waite and John H. Weathers, for the purpose of taking steps in the matter of securing additional grounds for cemetery purposes. For several months the New Albany Common Council has been considering propositions for tracts of land, suitable for cemetery purposes.

Propositions for the sale of lands have been made by Benjamin Jollsaint, eighty-seven acres west of the fair grounds; Messrs. Gwin, Cheap, Korb and others, seventy-seven across a short distance east of the city; W. McK. Hester and others, 127 acres between the Slate Run road and the Silver bluffs. It is expected that propositions will be made from the Lindemann estate, for a large tract of land near Fairview cemetery and separated from it by Falling Run creek and from Charles D. Wolfe for a large tract on the Paoli pike, north of the city. No definite action has been taken as yet and another meeting will be held within a few days, when it is expected that other propositions will be submitted. It is the intention of the committee to examine all the tracts offered, and the owners will be required to make excavations of sufficient depth in order to ascertain if the land is suitable for burial purposes.

BODY IDENTIFIED.

Negro Killed By Train Proves To Be George Shawley.

The negro killed by a "Dinkey" train at East Fifth street, New Albany, Saturday night, was identified yesterday as George Shawley. His face was so badly crushed under the trucks that it was not recognizable, and the man was identified by his clothing.

Shawley had been employed in the construction gang of the B. and O. S.-W. and was attempting to board the Dinkey train to go to Louisville, when he lost his footing, was drawn under the trucks and killed.

NEW ALBANY.

—The October term of the County Commissioners' Court will begin to-day.

—Cort Boles, who was been critically ill of blood poisoning at a hospital in St. Louis, was able to return to his home in this city yesterday.

—The Utopians, of Louisville, beat the Sapinskys, of this city, in a match game of baseball, played yesterday afternoon at the Silverton grounds, the score being 8 to 7.

—The funeral of John A. Eisman, a well-known business man, took place yesterday morning from the Methodist church at Sellersburg and was largely attended.

—Isaac Ebbert, of Jonesboro, Ark., and Miss Marie Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wright, are to be married at the home of the bride's parents in Corydon, October 12.

—The October meeting of the Twentieth Century Club will be held next Friday night, October 7, at the home of Mrs. Wesley Dorsey, East Elm street, Miss Ethel Jeannette Fawcett being hostess.

—Miss Rosa Plattner, of Louisville and Joseph Shumann, of Lafayette township, are to be married to-morrow morning at St. Mary's-of-the-Knobs Catholic church, five miles north of the city, by the Rev. Father Hildebrand.

—The furnaces of the factory of the Ohio Falls Co-operative Window Glass Company will "blow in" this morning. Contracts have already been made by the company which will absorb all the output of the factory for the season.

—Judge John H. Stotsenburg will leave this morning for Boston to attend the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held in that city this week. Judge Stotsenburg is one of the two lay delegates to represent the diocese of Indiana.

—William Davoren, who left here for the West twenty-five years ago, is now one of the leading Democrats of Denver, Col., and is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Since he settled in Denver he has taken a prominent position in politics and has also been very successful in his business affairs.

—Mrs. Josephine Roberts, wife of Peter Roberts, died yesterday at her home in Lafayette township, five miles north of the city, of spinal trouble, after a long illness. She was thirty-five years old and she leaves her husband and one son. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from St. Mary's-of-the-Knobs Catholic church.

—The crupper factor, which has been in operation at Charlestown, Clark county, for several years under the management of Jacob Graf, will be moved to this city and be in operation by January 1. Mr. Graf has purchased a machine there and a location for the factory and the machinery will be moved as soon as the building is erected.

—Prof. Jerome K. Raymond, of Chicago University, will lecture at Carnegie Library next Friday night on "Constantinople: Despotism and Revolution." This is the first of a series of six lectures on the European Capitals to be given from time to time during the coming fall and winter. Each lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

—A performance will be given at Maennerchor Hall on Monday night, October 10, by the New Albany Maennerchor Juvenile Minstrels. After the programme is finished the floor will be cleared and the young people will enjoy dancing for a few hours. This will be the first of a series of entertainments arranged for by the Maennerchor for the coming winter.

—Two marriages were solemnized last night, Charles O. Mathers, of Campbellsburg, and Miss Carrie E. Sieveking were married at the parsonage of the German Methodist church by the pastor, the Rev. C. M. Mier. The Very Rev. E. M. Fuller, dean of St. Mary's Catholic church, performed the ceremony at the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Schwerjohann and Charles Kechert, at St. Mary's rectory.

—Superintendent John F. Shutt, of the Metropolitan police force, is confined to his home, East Ninth and Market streets, from the effects of an insect bite. The sting was in the corner of his right eye and his face was so badly swollen from the effects of it that yesterday he could scarcely see out of either eye. He was much improved last evening and hopes to be on duty in a day or two. His duties at the Central police station are being performed by Sergt. Fess.

—A survey has been made for an electric line from White Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, to Leavenworth, a distance of six miles, in connection with the steamers of the Louisville and Evansville Packet Company, in order to accommodate the large travel to the springs during the summer season. It is expected that work on the road will begin in a few months and that it will be completed and ready for use by the opening of the season next year. In the meantime the Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company may arrange to extend its lines from the city limits on Corydon and Leavenworth to connect with the road to the springs.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

—Arthur A. White and Miss Bertha M. Hungate, of Louisville, were married yesterday by Magistrate B. T. Nixon.

—The County Commissioners will be in session to-day, but there is no important business to come up at this term of court.

—The woman's union prayer-meeting this afternoon will be held at the home of Mrs. A. L. Frank, Locust street, near Chestnut.

—During the month of September there were forty-five persons confined in the county jail, the present number of persons being seventeen.

—The Clarksville and Port Fulton Town Boards will meet in monthly session to-night, and each will have several important questions before it.

—Elwood Oglesby, a young son of Jas. Oglesby, who lives at Watson, died yesterday, and the burial will take place at Briar Hill cemetery to-day.

—The Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory will meet this morning, and, it being the last of the fiscal year, the session will probably last through to-morrow.

—The Advent Christian church of this city has extended a call to the Rev. J. J. Bare, now located at Columbus, to become pastor, but he has not given any answer.

—S. L. Scott, chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee, has received a large supply of Parker and Davis pictures, and will distribute them this week.

—Special services will be observed at Wall-street Methodist Episcopal church this week. The sermon to-night will be delivered by the Rev. Horace Ogden, of Louisville.

—The City Council will meet in regular session to-morrow night, and an ordinance will be introduced requiring the railroad to place a flagman at Tenth and Locust streets.

—John Bullock died at his home, 322 Twelfth street, yesterday from a complication of diseases. The body will be taken to New Albany to-day to be buried in the National cemetery.

—Bernard A. Coll, County Treasurer, will begin his semi-annual tax collecting tour to-day, and his first stop will be at Borden, and from there he will visit all of the towns in the county.

—The Fire Department was called out early yesterday morning to the home of J. S. Wilson, Seventh street and Michigan avenue, to put out a blaze that had been started in a bed by a lighted cigar.

—Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Tilden Freudenberger and Caddie Davis, supposed to be from Louisville; William Cummins and Eliza Field, and Charles Dinsmore and Ella Young, of this city.

—The action against Nellie Gray, a teacher in the colored school, who was charged with assault and battery on one of her pupils, Mollie Alexander, has been dismissed on request of the prosecuting witness.

—The Rev. W. G. Goodloe, of North Vernon, has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Scottsburg the Rev. Mr. Price, of Clay City, who was first called, having decided to locate elsewhere.

—After a rest through the summer the Jeffersonville Ministerial Association will resume its sessions to-day. The meeting will be at the First Presbyterian church, and the Rev. J. M. Vawter will read a paper.

—Proceedings have been filed in Magistrate John Miller's court by Clarence Weir to replevin the slot machine captured several days ago by Capt. Clegg, and a demand has been made for the device and refused.

—Eugene Duhman was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officers Anderson and Madden on the charge of assaulting John Ryder, at Ninth and Mechanic streets Saturday night. It is alleged the attack was entirely unprovoked.

—The Elks to-day will award the contract for tearing down the buildings on the site where the clubhouse is to be erected on Spring street, and to-morrow the work will be begun. The foundation for the clubhouse will be begun next Monday.

—Mrs. Marcus Brookbank, Mrs. George D. Jacobs, Mrs. William Lee, Mrs. Ollie Johnson and Mrs. G. W. Badger will represent this county at the State Convention of the W. C. T. U., which will be held at Columbus, Ind., from October 21 to October 25.

—The annual convention of the Churches of Christ in the Fourteenth district will be held in this city beginning Wednesday and lasting through Thursday. A large number of churches will be represented, and there will be an interesting programme at each meeting.

—The suit of Edward Kleespies against the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for $10,000 damages, has been assigned to Special Judge Jacob Herter, and will be called for trial in the Circuit Court to-day.

—The following delegates from this city will attend the Knights and Ladies of Honor Grand Lodge at Indianapolis this week: J. W. Jacobs, Charles Glosbrenner and Mrs. George Baker, Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 7; Hugo Alben and William Stemler, Herman Lodge, No. 206; Walter B. Hassan, Eden Lodge, No. 240.

—John Hook's arm was badly cut by a razor in the hands of Patrick Donovan, Jr., Saturday midnight. Hook and his brother-in-law, John Malone, live in a double tenement house, on East Market street, and at Malone's several men were drinking. Trouble arose, and Donovan attacked Hook with a razor, Drs. Hancock and Twomey attending eleven stitches in the wound. Donovan was arrested.

—Fifty-four arrests were made by the police during September, as follows: Assault, 1; assault and battery, 8; assault and battery with intent to kill, 1; carrying a concealed weapon, 1; false pretenses, 1; peddling without license, 1; petit larceny, 2; provoke, 3; surety of the peace, 2; spitting on sidewalk, 1; vagrancy, 1.

The Filson Club.

The last meeting of the Filson Club was held on the first Monday night in June, following which the summer vacation began. This vacation ended with the month of September, and the club will resume its meetings in the library of Col. R. T. Durrett's residence, at Brook and Chestnut streets, at 8 o'clock to-night. The proceedings of the Congress of the International Geographical Society at Washington City will be given at this meeting by Pinckney F. Green, who was a delegate from the Filson Club, and Capt. Alfred Pirtle will present his recollections of the presidential campaign of 1844, in which Henry Clay was defeated by James K. Polk. When the papers have been read the subjects will be open for general discussion.

Adas Israel Sisterhood To Meet.

The Sisterhood of Temple Adas Israel will resume its meetings in the chapel at Sixth street and Broadway this afternoon at 3 o'clock. This organization, made up of the women of the synagogue, is a valuable assistant to Rabbi Enelow in carrying forth the work of the congregation, and this winter expects to do much more for the church and congregation than in the past year.

Lady Curzon Improving.

Walmer Castle, Oct. 2.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston is making good progress toward recovery.

WE SPLIT

the difference between prices too high and too low. Start right this year by laying in a good supply of 4th Pool Pittsburg Coal if you want your fires to hold fire over night.

Why not give us a trial, and save money on your bills?

Pittsburg 4th Pool Lump, 25 bus. $3
Pittsburg 4th Pool Lump, 100 bus. $12

PACIFIC COAL CO.
Office 452 W. Jefferson.
Phones 1821-2686.
CHAS. L. CRUSH, Mgr.

JINSLEY ENGRAVING CO. LOUISVILLE COUR.-JOUR. BLDG.
ENGRAVERS FOR THIS PUBLICATION

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ending October 2, 1904:

Stations.	Tem.	Pre.	Stations.	Tem.	Pre.
New York	.88	.00	St. Louis	.72	.00
Pittsburg	.62	.10	Cincinnati	.76	.00
Washington	.82	.00	Indianapolis	.74	.50
Charlotte	.80	.00	Chicago	.66	.16
Atlanta	.74	.10	Davenport	.66	.00
Jacksonville	.92	.00	Marquette	.56	.00
Montgomery	.94	.00	St. Paul	.56	.00
New Orleans	.94	.00	Bismarck	.60	.00
Galveston	.90	.00	North Platte	.88	.00
Corpus Chris.	.86	.00	Omaha	.76	.00
San Antonio	.92	.00	Kansas City	.74	.00
Shreveport	.92	.00	Dodge City	.84	.00
Palestine	.92	.00	Oklahoma	.84	.00
Vicksburg	.88	.00	Amarillo	.82	.00
Little Rock	.76	.00	Abilene	.90	.00
Fort Smith	.80	.00	El Paso	.82	.00
Memphis	.74	.00	Modena	.74	.00
Nashville	.74	.02	Yellowstone Park	.66	.08
Chattanooga	.72	.01			
Calro	.76	T			

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.]	Louisville, Oct. 2.	
	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	29.84	29.86
Temperature	56	68
Dewpoint	51	45
Humidity	84	44
Wind, direction	SW	W
Wind, velocity	4	8
Weather	Clear	Clear

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.]	Louisville, Oct. 2.
Maximum temperature	77
Minimum temperature	54
Mean temperature	66
Normal temperature	66
Departure for day	.00
Departure for month	.42
Departure since March 1	7.79
Prevailing winds	W SW
Mean barometer	29.82
Mean relative humidity	64
Character of day	Clear
Total precipitation	.00
Normal precipitation	.08
Departure for day	-.08
Departure for month	-.16
Departure since March 1	-7.72

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Lizzie Bay, from and to Cincinnati.... Conveyor, from Evansville.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

Kanawha, Capt. Rowe, for Cincinnati at 5 p. m....Tacoma, Capt. Durand, for Carrollton, Ky., at 3 p. m. Mabel, Capt. Abraham, for Kentucky river at 3 p. m. ....H. M. Buttorff, Capt. Ryan, for Tell City, Rockport, Owensboro, Evansville and all way landings at 4 p. m.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was falling last evening, with 2 feet 3 inches in the canal, 1 inch on the falls and 3 feet 1 inch at the foot of the locks. Business dead. Weather clear and pleasant.

DRIFTWOOD.

The Ohio river is now lower than it has been for several years....The passenger business continues lively on the packets....The Mabel will have a good trip to the Kentucky river this afternoon. ....The captains and pilots, from Pittsburg, are coming along down the Ohio all right on their inspection trip....The New Orleans Times-Democrat says: "Pilots of the ferries and other river craft here are facing a peculiar and annoying condition, brought about by the rapid increase in the number of small gasoline, stern-wheel boats, which are now infesting these waters. These little boats carry no whistles, and consequently are unable to signal. As a result, a number of the pilots live in constant dread of running down one of the little craft. They go up and down the river, and move in and out among the other vessels going to and fro, causing much annoyance to the pilots on the larger craft. Not being compelled by law to carry whistles, these little boats would not be held responsible for a collision with a larger boat. The responsibility rests almost entirely with the larger boats, and that is why the pilots are annoyed."....The little Conveyor arrived from Evansville yesterday to assist the Evansville packets and their lighters over Falling Run and Hughes' bars, doing away with the delays of freight handled by the boats and barges of the company....The Lizzie Bay had a good trip up yesterday....It was very dull on the levee yesterday. No boats or business—dry and dusty.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—River men are taking hope for a rise in the rivers soon from the weather conditions and from their ability to forecast stages in the rivers from past experiences. They believe that the recent rains are but forerunners of a good stage of water in the local rivers. Packets generally get to running in October, and this branch of the river business is already prepared to open up on the first day. With the coming of the packets the wharf will once more assume a busy appearance and farmers along the rivers will be able to reach the Pittsburg markets more handily. There was 6.7 feet of water in the harbor to-night and 3.1 feet at Davis Island dam. The pool above Herr's Island dam measured 12.2 feet and the pool below 6.7 feet. The harbor is at a good stage for the local trade.

Wheeling, Oct. 2.—River 3 feet 2 inches and falling. Colder, with light showers to-night.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The river here to-day was 3.5 feet and falling slowly. The only packet leaving was the Kanawha for Louisville.

Madison, Ind., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—River 7.8 feet and stationary. Tacoma up and Courier down and up; only boats since yesterday. Clear and pleasant.

Evansville, Oct. 2.—River 2.2 feet and stationary. Clear and cooler.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—River 2.8 feet on the gauge and rising. Clear and cool.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 2.—River 12.8 feet, rose .5 foot. Cloudy and cool. Arrived: Condor, upper Ohio. Departed: Wash Honshell, lower Mississippi; Condor, upper Ohio.

Memphis, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—River 6.5 feet and rising. Clear and pleasant.

DUTY OF CHURCHES TO KILL THE WAR SPIRIT.

Dr. Walsh Wants Peace Movement Taken Out of Hands of the Politicians.

Boston, Oct. 2.—Every seat in Tremont Temple was occupied this afternoon at the first of the religious mass-meetings, which precede the opening of the International Peace Congress tomorrow. The speakers included the Rev. Walter Walsh, D. D., of Dundee, Scotland, and Rabbi Berkowitz, of Philadelphia. Dr. Walsh's address was an impassioned appeal to remove the peace movement from the hands of politicians and place it in the hands of the churches. Later he qualified a general statement about politicians, pointing out that in America there were many excellent men in politics.

In this connection he took occasion to compliment President Roosevelt for his recent action in summoning another peace conference of the world's Powers. Dr. Walsh declared that, although war is bad, the war spirit was infinitely worse, and said it was the duty of the churches to kill the war spirit.

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES.

Owensboro, October 4, five days.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AUCTION SALES

By Stucky, Quest & Co.,

513 West Main St.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4, at 9:30 a. m., DRY GOODS, Notions, Rugs, Oilcloth, Mattings, Carpets, Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Skirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Fancy Shirts, Sweaters and Variety Notions.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, SHOES—Large assortment of seasonable goods of all kinds in Men's and Women's wear. Also Manufacturers' Samples and Jobs.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6, CLOTHING—Several invoices of Men's Fine Suits and Overcoats just arrived. Also large variety of Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Pants of all grades. Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods. TERMS CASH. STUCKY, QUEST & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

Steamers INDIANA and BONANZA

For Madison, Carrollton, Cincinnati and Upper Ohio river points, at 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday at 9 a. m., from foot of Third. Phones 141. C. C. FULLER, Supt.

LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE PACKET CO. For Owensboro, Evansville and way points, steamers H. W. BUTTORFF, JOHN W. THOMAS and R. DUNBAR leave daily except Sunday, 4 p. m. Wharfboat foot of Fourth ave. Telephone 425. C. V. WILLIAMS, G. F. and P. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

A MANUFACTURING CO. in the South, established ten years, desires to sell a limited amount of its stock so as to realize $50,000 for the purpose of increasing its capacity. Its goods are staple and of household necessity and are protected by patents and trademarks, are marketed throughout the world and sold by the leading merchants in large towns and cities. The officers of the company are recognized in their community as practical and successful business men. In this transaction you are dealing with the principals only and not with agents, and all money received is placed to the credit of the company and for its sole benefit. Address A. C. B., Room 1060, 112 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

WE offer a profitable high-class retail business on Fourth st., established four years, to a hustling business man, and will accept 1/4 payment in cash, weekly notes in such amounts as will enable the business to pay itself out in one year. Notes must be gilt-edge. Address G 193, this office.

GINSENG culture is the greatest money maker on earth! One acre is worth $40,000. With my method success is certain. I started four years ago. Have sold $8,500 worth. Income now $100 a day. You can do as well. I tell you how for 5c. Write to-day. T. H. SUTTON, 1500 Sherwood ave., Louisville, Ky.

LOST.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

LOST—Diamond locket, engraved "G. L. E." on back. Liberal reward if returned to GEO. L. EDINGER, German Security Bank, Preston and Market sts.

STOLEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

STOLEN—Saturday night, from pasture at St. Matthews, lame bay mare, slender, crease fallen, 14 years old. V. G. COOTS, 921 First; phone 1418 South.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

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WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—BUSINESS BOOKS and SYSTEMS opened and installed for business firms; charges very reasonable. W. H. TRUMAN, Expert Accountant, 172 Fourth. Home 'phone 3140.

WANTED—CORNS and BUNIONS removed without pain, 25c. DR. FRANK DAVIS AND WIFE, the only antiseptic foot specialists. Office 329 Fourth ave. Established 1883.

WANTED—You to know that we sell at retail the best fancy cakes, pastries, bread and rolls. MUENCH'S BAKERY & RESTAURANT, 425-427 W. Market.

WANTED—Old gold and silver; also diamonds in exchange for cash. VIC LORCH, 256 E. Market, bet. Brook and Floyd.

WANTED—J. KAPLAN, cleaning and repairing gentlemen's clothing. Orders promptly attended to at 203 W. Chestnut.

WANTED—Diamonds, old gold and silver for cash or in exchange. MATT IRION, the Watch Specialist, 404 W. Market st.

WANTED—You to buy 2 pounds of fancy creamery butter for 45c. C. V. WOODS, Fifth and Walnut. Both 'phones.

WANTED—Solicitors for The Readers' Magazine; men or women. Call 425 W. Jefferson st., room 3.

WANTED—Lady's bicycles. Apply SMITH BICYCLE CO., 513 Third. Home phone 5614.

WANTED—All kinds sewing machines repaired; work guaranteed. Phones 2344. 538 First.

WANTED—J. HANDMAKER, tailor; cleaning, repairing, dyeing a specialty. 538 Third.

WANTED—2 gentlemen boarders; references required. 1027 Fourth.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Men and women solicitors; good pay. Call or address DENT CLARK, 821 W. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING taught under personal instruction; practice work first day; four weeks, $25; call to see how system in use. Home instruction given to those out of city. Your spare hours are worth dollars. Call or write at once. W. H. TRUMAN, Expert Accountant, 172 Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—For U. S. Army: Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to RECRUITING OFFICER, 514 W. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; few weeks completes; special inducements to distant applicants; can earn expenses before finishing; graduates make $12 to $15 weekly; write nearest branch. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A few good, reliable boys to serve as messengers. Apply at once at the office of the WESTERN UNION TEL. CO., n. w. cor. Third and Main sts.

WANTED—Molders; 2 first-class furnace men; steady work. Address THE F. A. KLAINE CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Registered drug clerks. Address L 124, this office.

WANTED—Barber at SEELBACH'S HOTEL BARBER SHOP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Ladies at home, $1.50 to $3 daily; day or evening; stamping transfers; no canvassing; no capital necessary. Room 43 Courier-Journal Office bldg.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Position by young man having 14 years' experience as bookkeeper, correspondent and traveling salesman. Address P 191, this office.

WANTED—Position by a No. 1 bookkeeper. S., 1027 Fourth.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—404 E. Broadway, a 2½-story brick of 9 rooms, bath, gas, etc., $35. BRUNER, 241 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—A modern 8-room house, Crescent Court, "Crescent Hill." EDW. F. WEIGEL, 'phone M. 3188.

FOR RENT—A modern 8-room house, Crescent Court, "Crescent Hill." J. E. BELL, Phone 12.

FOR RENT—ROOMS AND FLATS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Connecting rooms 46 and 47, in the Courier-Journal building; possession given at once. Apply at counting-room LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

FOR RENT—APARTMENT in the Weissinger-Gaulbert; tenant compelled to leave; will make favorable terms. Apply 709 W. Main. Telephone 414.

FOR RENT—October 1, desirable apartment in "Sans Souci," cor. Third and Burnett; 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms. Both phones 414.

FOR RENT—Very desirable apartment, 7 rooms and reception hall, in "Sans Souci," cor. 3d and Burnett. Both phones 414.

BOARDING.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BOARDING—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms, second floor, one front; single or en suite, with board. Home phone. 1036 Second st.

BOARDING—Desirable rooms, with best table; also a few day boarders. MRS. E. B. WALKER, 1057 Third st.

ST. LOUIS ACCOMMODATIONS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WORLD'S FAIR ACCOMMODATIONS—Large rooms with bath, $5 per week up to $1 per day; can accommodate 6. Address MRS. DOANE, 2324 Park ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SATIN TOILET SPECIALTIES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

Body and hands are covered, the face exposed; Satin Skin Cream and Satin Skin Face Powder protect, bestow lovely satiny skin. 25c.

SATIN TOOTH POWDER, "finer than silk." 50c size jars 25c at BACON'S.

Wintersmith's Tonic is a specific for chills and fever.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST CO. The ONLY company in Louisville loaning EXCLUSIVELY TO WHITE PEOPLE on FURNITURE or ANY SECURITY. We will pay any debt you owe a loan company and advance you more money. BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. SEPARATE AND PRIVATE OFFICES. NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST CO., 327 W. Market, bet. Third and Fourth. Second Floor, Oppo. Bacon's. Home 1155.

FIDELITY LOAN CO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND WAGONS, ETC. ALSO ON PLAIN NOTE On SALARY PAYMENTS TO SUIT INCOME. FIDELITY LOAN CO., 502 FOURTH ST., 2D FLOOR.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PRIVATE LOANS On Furniture, Pianos, Live Stock, Salary, etc. HALF RATES. Business Strictly Confidential UNION LOAN AND SECURITY CO., Room 216 Columbia bldg., Fourth and Main sts. Home 'phone 1516.

We loan money on your PLAIN NOTE. We guarantee to do anything for you that any other company can or will do. OUR GUARANTEE IS GOOD. We are leaders in our line. FALLS CITY LOAN CO., 407 4th, 2d floor, bet. Jefferson and Green.

MONEY LOANED. On all kinds of CHATTELS. Also to honest SALARIED EMPLOYES. OUR RATES ARE THE LOWEST. KY. LOAN AND BROKERAGE CO., N. e. cor. Fourth and Green sts., 423 Fourth. Both 'phones 2495.

MONEY—We loan money privately on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons and salaries; longest time and easiest payments guaranteed. AMERICAN LOAN CO., 421 W. Jefferson st., second floor.

PATRONIZE HOME CAPITAL. We do all that others CLAIM to do. LOUISVILLE LOAN CO., Room 1 Courier-Journal bldg., 515 Fourth.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—At absolute auction, on the premises, 1959 Baxter ave., bet. Highland and Trevilian, that charming little 9-room frame, on lot 30x180, together with good stable, coal shed, etc. Here is a chance for a homeseeker or investor to secure a real bargain. So don't forget the date, Wednesday, October 5, at 4:30 p. m. Other particulars inquire of ARTHUR KAYE, Auctioneer, 445 W. Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—All homeseekers should see at once the eight beautiful new modern and artistic homes just being finished in Avery Court, near Second; prettiest court in Louisville, with greatest variety of artistic homes. Particulars 'phone Main 414 or South 2139-A.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT in choicest part of Crescent Hill; terms very reasonable. Call J. G. MITCHELL, Home 'phone 3140.

FOR SALE — SUBURBAN LOT, 80x300, $15 ft.; for sale by owner. Home 'phone 3140.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AT AUCTION.

The sternwheel steamer MOLINE, length 140 ft., beam 26 ft., draft 3 ft., engines 14 in. by 5 ft., 2 boilers 36 in. by 16 ft., 2 staterooms; full cabin; 100-light electric light plant; built 1880, rebuilt 1896 and 1904; complete with equipment, furniture, etc., all in A1 condition, will be sold at auction by order of court on Oct. 10, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the foot of Main st., Kansas City, Mo. For information apply to

E. S. HERIDER, Receiver. N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Latest model visible writing and tabulating Underwood typewriter; ten days' trial free of charge. Call or write UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., n. e. cor. Fourth and Main.

FOR SALE—The best dinner at 25c; hot lunch at 15c; a la carte service at the lunch counter and tables at all hours. MUENCH'S BAKERY AND RESTAURANT, 425-427 W. Market st.

FOR SALE—First-class second-hand typewriters of all makes for sale at the lowest prices. Call or write UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., n. e. cor. Fourth and Main sts.

FOR SALE—Puppies of a good disposition; just the thing as a pet for a child. Apply any time to-day at 1

DECEPTIVE

Have Been the Movements of Spring Wheat.

POOR QUALITY OF ARRIVALS.

OATS ARE EXTREMELY DULL.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The increased movement of spring wheat in the Northwest is the prime influence on the wheat market at this time, and in the last week this has been somewhat deceptive as to its extent from the fact that the Minneapolis receipts included a considerable quantity from beyond the Rockies and from other sections that in ordinary seasons find markets in other directions.

Notwithstanding the heaviness of the receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth, as they numerically appeared, the market absorbed the arrivals with the greatest ease. Efforts to make bear capital out of the number of carloads arriving daily at the two points mentioned failed of the effect that might at a casual glance be considered their due, because upon analyzation it was found that they afforded indubitable evidence of the poverty of the season's crop of spring wheat.

Winter wheat from Nebraska and Kansas also figured largely in the Minneapolis returns, while Colorado, Oregon and Washington were called up to swell the bulk, and Duluth was drawing from Minneapolis and duplicating receipts by what had already figured in the arrivals at the great milling center.

* * *

Evidences of Rust.

The miserable quality of the larg proportion of the arrivals from the Dakotas and Minnesota furnished lamentable evidence of the rust disaster, which appears the worse the more its results become manifest in the inspection. The current price is high compared with what the trade has been familiar with for a series of years of fairly good crops in this country, and many conservative operators consider that it discounts the shortage in the crop. Of course this depends on the seriousness of the loss. The progress being made in marketing the crop gives daily evidence that the extent of the disaster has probably not been fully stated even in the worst of the reports, and it is gradually developing into the proportions of a real calamity.

Among the current items in the foreign situation was information of a 68,000,000 bushels shortage in the French crop this year compared with last, a drouth in Australia that is greatly exciting the market there and locusts in two of the principal wheat-producing provinces of Argentina. The possibilities of high prices suggested by such a generally strained situation are so patent remarks are unnecessary.

* * *

Corn Moderately Active.

Business in the corn pit is fair in extent and moderately active, without, at the close of the week's trading, showing material change in values of the grain compared with prices ruling at the close of the previous week. The battle of the crop statisticians is still being waged with unabating vigor, and without sign of advantage to either side of the argument.

Receipts are small and shipments of generous bulk. Old corn is in limited compass, and the new much in need of less moisture and a continuance of the stimulating warmth that is hurrying its belated remainder to an otherwise satisfactory termination.

According to the best advices there is no corn still standing that a week of dry weather without frost would leave subject to the vicissitudes of the weather. That would add several hundred million bushels to the merchantable quantity of the season's production that has been quivering in the balance for the last two weeks. It would add to the quantity available for shipment from the farms as much as will suffice for all the prospective export demand of the season, even if that should increase to fourfold the volume of the last month's average; it would fill the gap between commercial channels and what otherwise might be merely generous sufficiency.

* * *

Oats Market Dull.

The oats market is steady and unusually dull. Speculative interest continues to be largely confined to those who have the oats sold for future delivery against the cash oats held here and elsewhere, and those who had the grain bought because of reasonable price as compared with corn, taking account of the former's unusually fine quality.

The rapid growth of the visible supply and the equally great additions that are known to be accruing to the stocks in commercial hands that do not figure in the quantities sigh have kept the demand in the last week in check, while fine quality alone as an inducement for purchases was losing its effect.

The freedom with which the farmers are parting with their oats indicates the abundance of the yield, and the opinion is fast becoming general that no such aggregate of oats was ever before raised from one crop in the United States. The visible is now about three times the bulk of that of last year, and outside of that interior elevators are being taxed to their fullest capacity, according to the advices that filter through the usual channels of information.

The expected export demand has not as yet made its appearance, and there is now doubt of its coming until prices find a somewhat lower level.

Provisions Fairly Active.

Provisions are fairly active, and a feeling of confidence in the future is apparent in the atmosphere of the pit. Lard has been leading in strength, which has inspired buying in the remainder of the list. The trade believes lard is in an unusually strong position, both as to the swiftly-diminishing stocks and the briskness of the shipping demand. Manufacturers have for some time been buying the tierced lard owing to the scarcity of the loose, in order to meet the pressing demand for shipment of the refined.

There are said to be no evidences that point to a light run of hogs for the remainder of the calendar year, and the consumption of cured meats of all kinds is reported excellent both at home and abroad. Commission houses for the most part are advising purchases, and such advice is being followed to a large extent.

* * *

Dullness At Stockyards.

Dullness, with lower prices, has been the rule at the stockyards. In the closing sessions there were rallies, and the upturn added a nickel to hog values, but with this advance the close was a dime lower than last Saturday. Buying by packers and the filling of some orders by shippers caused the advance. Prices for cattle are down 25c to 40c on the bulk of the stock, with some values off fully 50c. Sheep are nine off 10c to 20c. Sheep have made occasional gains, but as promptly have lost them.

The trade in cattle in the last week has been a great disappointment, but the general predictions are that values cannot sink much lower in the near future unless the question of quality enters largely into the sales. There has been a large increase in the number of cattle of fair quality, as compared with the previous week, but the strictly prime offerings have been small. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that while the inherent quality was in the cattle, they lacked the finish. This is accounted for by the fact that feed has been so high that the country would not hold the cattle for the final rounding out.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Bullish European crop advices caused a firm tone in the wheat market to-day, following a weak opening. At the close December wheat was up ½c. May closed precisely at yesterday's final figures. Corn and oats are up ¼c and provisions 5@20c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT—				
Oct.	$1 10⅝	$1 11⅝	$1 10⅝	$1 11½
Dec.	1 12¼	1 13¼	1 11⅞	1 12⅞
May.	1 13	1 13⅞	1 12⅜	1 13⅜
CORN—				
Oct.	51⅝	52	51⅜	52
Dec.	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	51
May.	48⅝	49¼	48⅜	49⅛
OATS—				
Oct.	29⅜	30½	29⅜	30⅛
Dec.	30⅜	31⅓	30½	30⅞
May.	33	33⅝	32⅞	33¼
PORK—				
Oct.	11 42½	11 60	11 42½	11 60
Dec.	11 50	11 65	11 50	11 65
Jan.	13 20	13 40	13 20	13 32½
LARD—				
Oct.	7 65	7 70	7 65	7 67½
Dec.	7 40	7 52½	7 40	7 52½
Jan.	7 45	7 57½	7 45	7 57½
RIBS—				
Oct.	7 72½	7 87½	7 72½	7 80
Jan.	6 87½	6 92½	6 85	6 92½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents $5.30@5.50; straights $4.90@5.20; spring patents $5.40@6; straights $4.70@5.30; spring clears $4.40@5.05. Wheat firm.

Grain—No. 2 spring wheat $1.10@1.15; No. 3 do $1.05@1.15; No. 2 red $1.12¾@1.13¾; No. 2 corn 52¾c; No. 2 yellow do 54¾c; No. 2 oats 30½c; No. 2 white do 32½c; No. 3 white do 31¼@32½c; No. 2 rye 75c; good feeding barley 37@38c; fair to choice malting do 40@50c; No. 1 flax seed $1.10½; No. 1 Northwestern do $1.17½; timothy seed, contract grade $12.15.

Provisions—Mess pork $11.60@11.70 per bbl.; lard $7.67½@7.70 per 100 lbs.; short rib sides, loose $7.87½@8; short clear sides, boxed $8.50@8.75.

Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, on basis of high wines, $1.26½.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creamery 14@20c; dairy 13@17c. Eggs steady at mark; cases included 13½@17½c; firsts 18c; prime firsts 20c; extras 22c. Cheese firm at 9½@10¼c.

Receipts—Flour 18,000 bbls.; wheat 88,000 bu.; corn 220,000; oats 192,000; rye 8,000; barley 236,000. Shipments—Flour 28,000 bbls.; wheat 39,300 bu.; corn 236,000; oats 135,000; rye 6,000; barley 12,000.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—Wool steady to firm; medium grades, combing and clothing 20@26c; light fine 16@20c; heavy fine 12@16c; tub-washed 22@36c.

UPWARD MOVEMENT

PROBABLY HAS NOT REACHED ITS CULMINATION.

BETTER TONE TO THE MARKET

Says Henry Clews In His Weekly Review of Financial Conditions.

New York, Oct. 1.—The market is just now in a rather exceptional position. Values in many cases are as high as conditions warrant, but the technical position of the market is such that the advance may easily be continued to a higher level, and the prevalent opinion among those who ought to know is that the upward movement has not by any means reached its culmination.

There have been genuine and well-grounded reasons for the advances thus far. A satisfactory harvest, good prices for farm products, easy money in abundance, a partial revival of business and a strengthening of confidence in financial circles have all imparted a better tone to the stock market and afforded legitimate reasons for the recovery which has recently taken place in securities. Conservative opinion is that stocks are now selling as high as justified upon either present or prospective conditions. As prices rise the temptations to realize increase and a good many shares are already selling at exceedingly high figures. Not a few cautious people argue that all the satisfactory influences in the market have been amply discounted, especially as some of the most optimistic expectations as to crops and industry have not been realized. On the other hand, experience reminds us that all important movements run to extremes. During the last serious declines values went much below intrinsic worth, and now that the rebound is on there is nothing in sight to prevent the pendulum swinging as far in the other direction on the strength of unbroken history of market movements, and is as necessary a part of correct reading of the future as is the legitimate study of crops, finances and the multitude of other factors governing values. Human nature is still responsible for alternations of fear and confidence, and it cannot be entirely eliminated from stock market fluctuations. Investors may safely ignore this factor, but professional speculators usually play with more or less skill and success upon these transient influences, which constitute an important source of profit to the skillful trader.

But a really more important factor than mere sentiment in the present condition of the market is the attitude of the big holders. Our heavy capitalists were large buyers on the recent unbroken history of market movements, and is as necessary a part of correct reading of the future as is the legitimate study of crops, finances and the multitude of other factors governing values. Human nature is still responsible for alternations of fear and confidence, and it cannot be entirely eliminated from stock market fluctuations. Investors may safely ignore this factor, but professional speculators usually play with more or less skill and success upon these transient influences, which constitute an important source of profit to the skillful trader.

But a really more important factor than mere sentiment in the present condition of the market is the attitude of the big holders. Our heavy capitalists were large buyers on the recent decline, chiefly as a matter of self-protection. These securities they still hold, not having succeeded in distributing them to any extent. The powerful support of these holders, as well as that of the financial institutions which they control, is the chief element in the market at present. These gentlemen have succeeded in putting the market up upon themselves. They have created new and wide activity among the various cliques, without, however, having disposing of any large share of their surplus. They are thus of necessity committed to the bull side, and as there is nothing in sight to interfere with their operations, except public indifference or limitations of the money market, the chances of their success are good so long as the various cliques hold together. Whenever the market is strong there follows more or less inside selling, which, however, is well disguised and does not yet seem to have been sufficient to weaken the general market.

No adverse influences have developed in the outside situation. The crop killers have lost their vocation, and while the yield of corn, cotton and wheat is below early estimates, which is the almost unbroken rule, still a liberal supply of corn and cotton is practically assured, and so far as wheat is concerned this country is likely to secure compensation in high prices for the 100,000,000 bushels which it seems able to spare for export. A very encouraging feature is the continued growth of bank clearings, which is not entirely attributable to Stock Exchange operations. Another good feature is the improvement in railroad earnings.

The general soundness of business and financial conditions, as well as the almost complete absence of disturbing issues, leaves the market open to further manipulation; and since the interests of those in control are in the direction of higher prices the probabilities are that the rise has not reached its climax. Not until the large holders have lightened their burden, or until less favorable conditions develop, is the market likely to see any serious weakness. Moderate reactions may be expected, followed, however, by substantial rallies as long as present forces govern. Purchasers therefore will still have to exercise much caution and discrimination.

HENRY CLEWS.

ROOSEVELT ATTENDS A CHURCH DEDICATION.

Washington, Oct. 2.—President Roosevelt to-day attended the dedication of the new church edifice of the Mount Pleasant Congregational church. He was accompanied by District Commissioner Henry L. West, who is a member of the church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. George Barker Stevens, professor of systematic theology in the Yale Divinity School, of which the pastor of the church, the Rev. M. Ross Fishburn, is a graduate.

ADVANCE

Made In Price of Crude Oil Last Week.

AN EXCELLENT PRODUCER

BROUGHT IN IN THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY FIELD.

WELLS IN PULASKI COUNTY.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The principal feature of interest in the Kentucky-Tennessee oil field last week was an advance in the price of crude oil by the Standard Oil Company. The lighter grade received a three-cent advance, bringing it up to $1.01 per barrel, while the heavier grade was advanced two cents per barrel, bringing it up to sixty cents per barrel.

Operations in the lower developments resulted in the coming in of a number of producers of larger capacity than usual. Results from wildcatting are beginning to be obtained, and several strikes of this kind showed up last week, one in the Tennessee developments being of especial interest. Continued advances have been made in respect to the number of rigs put into the field, but the number of completions is kept down to the average on account of so many rigs being tied up by a scarcity of water.

Last week an excellent producer was landed in Cumberland county by the Greensburg Petroleum Company, a Pennsylvania concern. The initial capacity is 100 barrels daily. One other strike of small capacity was made in that division last week. The runs from Cumberland county continue good, but the output will be tied up for a few days as a result of the pumping station being destroyed by lightning the earlier part of the week.

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Shows Seven Completions.

The Wayne county division shows seven completions, with a new production of 380 barrels. The best strike of the week was made by the Federal Oil Company and does 150 barrels. This concern has been unusually successful in Wayne county, and has secured a nice production during the past two years. Among other strikes is one that does 100 barrels, belonging to the Licking Valley Oil Company, a local concern. This strike is on the Smith lease. The Consolidated Oil Company also landed a 100-barreler.

A wildcat well in the southern part of the county came in with a good showing. Developments across from Wayne county into the Tennessee line are now assuming greater proportions, and several rigs have been moved into that territory during the past few weeks. Operations in Wayne county are more affected by the dry weather than any other division.

In Knox and Whitley counties several wells are going down, and two wells will be finished up in the Knox division next week. The Richlands Oil Company is tied up on the Hammonds farm with a fishing job, and the Ken-Ver-Non Company is almost to the sand on the Wayne lease. Among new operations the Richlands concern will drill on the Harvis lease, purchased from the Badger Oil Company. The National Oil and Development Company has commenced a new well on the Mayes lease. The Bluegrass Oil Company is also doing some new drilling.

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Gasser In Rockcastle.

In Rockcastle county the Rockcastle Development Company got a good gasser in its initial well. Drilling will be continued and the indications are good for oil. The Standard is also doing wildcat work in Rockcastle county.

Across in Fentress county, Tenn., a well came in the earlier part of the week with an excellent showing. Several wells are now going down in that county and the indications are good for an extensive development in the near future. The Bob's Bar development of Fentress county several years ago produced a vast amount of oil, but is now doing nothing in the way of production.

Plans are under way for some work near Somerset. Several wells have been drilled in Pulaski during the past few years, but the outcome was not very favorable. Present plans include the drilling of seven wells.

Little is going on in the upper developments. In Wolfe county several wells are going down, and a small strike was made last week by a local concern. In the eastern part of the State the Standard is engaged in drilling a proven territory in the counties of Floyd and Knott, and across the line in Wise county, Va., wells are going down.

Beaver Creek Operations.

Mayking, Ky., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Jones well, No. 14, came in yesterday in the Beaver Creek oil field, north of here, with an eighty-barrel flow, and operations are still active. Several hundred acres of territory adjacent have been leased by the two companies, the Standard and the New Dominion, and extensive operations will be begun in the near future. It is generally known in the Beaver field that a pipe line to connect with the new territory across the border in Wise county is a certainty, where connections are to be made with the two great railroad lines—the Louisville and Nashville and the Norfolk and Western.

OIL QUOTATIONS.

Oil City, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—The quotations of oil for the different fields represented by credit balances were as follows: Pennsylvania $1.56; Tiona $1.71; Corning $1.33; Newcastle $1.43; North Lima $1.05; South Lima $1; Indiana $1; South Neodesha 90c; North Neodesha 70c; Corsicana light 85c; Corsicana heavy 50c; Kansas heavy 49c; Bartlesville 90c; Somerset $1.01; Ragland 69c; Petrolea $1.53.

Oil City, Oct. 3.—Credit balances $1.56; certificates, no bid; shipments 59,516 bbls., average 74,950; runs 106,719, average 71,047; shipments (Lima) 103,991, average 70,647; runs (Lima) 91,517, average 61,302.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures quiet; December 7s 8d; March 7s 9¼d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed 4s 5¼d; futures quiet; December 4s 6¼d; January nominal. Hops in London (Pacific coast) strong; old 47 10s@48; new 48@48 10s.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.—The following are the stocks of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool: Flour 39,000 sacks; wheat 1,752,000 centals; corn 701,000 centals; bacon 7,700 boxes; hams 4,400 boxes; shoulders 3,200 boxes; butter 11,700 cwt.; cheese 87,700 boxes; lard 5,000 tierces of prime Western and 1,420 tons of other kinds. The following are the stocks of wheat and corn in store and on quays(railway and canal depos not included): Wheat 2,579,000 centals; corn 521,000 centals.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Oct. 1.—Spirits of turpentine quiet at 52¾c. Rosin quiet to firm; A, B, C $2.45; D $2.50; E $2.55; F $2.60; G $2.65; H $2.70; I $3; K $3.75; M $4.15; N $4.40; window glass $4.70; water white $5.

Wilmington, Oct. 1.—Spirits of turpentine and rosin, nothing doing. Tar firm at $1.60. Crude turpentine firm at $2.25, $3.80 and $3.80.

Charleston, Oct. 1.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

London Wool.

London, Oct. 1.—About half the wool withdrawn during the recent auctions has been sold at unchanged prices. The arrivals for the sixth series of sales amount to 8,561 bales, including 1,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales 484 bales; Queensland 435; Victoria 712; South Australia 176; New Zealand 727; various 571.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—In a consideration of monetary conditions in this country account must be taken of the heavy movement of cotton to market. The amount brought into sight for the week was 551,564 bales, and the total since September 1, the beginning of the new crop year, is 1,362,445. About half of this (the actual figures being 674,046 bales) has been shipped abroad, with more engaged for shipment. In other words, foreign spinners are buying our cotton at prevailing prices. If this heavy movement abroad keeps up for a time it will more than offset the decrease in our grain exports, as the exports of cotton in September were 293,785 bales in excess of those for the same month last year. Under the circumstances the supply of cotton bills has largely increased, and sterling exchange has steadily declined until it now seems to be only a question of a very short time when gold will begin to flow into this country from abroad. Fortunately the London market is now in a little better position to stand a drain on this account than it was awhile back. The weekly bank statement shows a total surplus reserve of $19,913,425. While this item has been cut down very rapidly from the high point, on account of crop-moving demands and the shifting of deposits, it is now larger than it was at this time last year, or at any time during the fall of 1903. The decrease this week amounts to $6,337,600, but even should there be a decrease of equal proportions the coming week it should not furnish occasion for concern, as the strong financial interests appear to have the situation well in hand, judging by the low rates in New York for call and time loans, and the readiness with which money is supplied for speculative purposes. The loss of cash for the week amounted to $6,741,100. There was an increase in loans of $4,529,100 and a decrease in deposits of $1,286,000.

In the local market monthly settlements were the feature to-day, but business was of a routine character, as it has been all week. The borrowing demand continues fair, and Louisville banks are rapidly reducing their New York balances, which at one time were very large. Country banks are in turn cutting down their balances carried here, and in addition are calling for rediscounts from time to time. Rates for money remain unchanged at 5 and 6 per cent., and the situation appears to be one of comfort, though several of the banks now have their loanable surplus rather well employed.

New York exchange has ruled at a discount all week, and sold to-day at 25c off.

The report of the Clearing-houses to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	$2,117,343
Balance	336,735
Week's clearing	10,276,383
Corresponding week last year	9,603,034
Balances for week	1,816,302

Noteworthy features of the market for local securities have been advances in the price of Detroit United and of Toledo Railways and Light. The way in which these two properties are emerging from the effects of losses incurred during a very severe winter appears to be attracting attention, and there has been some rather good buying reported in both. Toledo's advance was to some extent due to the more favorable outlook for an early settlement of its franchise matter, and in case there is a probability that this will be adjusted in a way that is agreeable to the company the stock, it is claimed, will go much higher. However, the chances are that ere the franchise matter is finally settled the stock will have discounted the result in a measure, but the hesitation of the last day or two seems to indicate lack of definite assurance on the subject. Rochester Railway and Light common has been something of a favorite in this market, and the stock has advanced a couple of points. It seems destined to become a favorite with the Louisville public, as all the Clark securities are, the people having confidence in their management of affairs. East St. Louis and Suburban was steady but inactive, but the 5 per cent. bonds sold here as high as 99¾ and interest and are reported to have sold at par in Philadelphia. Rochester Railway and Light 5s had an advance of fully a point and are now quoted at 91¼ and interest, this being the basis, including commission, at which they are offered. Louisville Traction common has been hovering around 70 most of the week, with an occasional sale of a small lot reported. However, the reported sales have not told all that was going on in this stock, and there were indications of quiet absorption. To-day there was a scarcity of offerings, but no advance in the price was noted. In fact if anything it was a shade easier, being 69½ bid and 70 asked. General surprise was expressed when an announcement was suddenly made of a plan to retire St. Louis Transit stock with an issue of United Railways common on the basis of two shares for five, and Louisville stockholders (of which there are many), it may be said, were taken wholly unawares. All indications had pointed to the fact that Transit was rapidly becoming more strongly intrenched against adversity, but from the statements of the managers now made public it appears this idea was erroneous. Wherefore Louisville holders will go into the underwriting syndicate as remains to be seen. Their faith has been shaken in the ability or willingness of those at the head of the property to protect the stockholders' interest, but it is probably the better way out of the dilemma than selling one's stock and taking the loss altogether, though some holders have become so disgusted with the whole transaction that they have done this, declaring that they would have nothing more to do with a syndicate headed by Brown Bros. Aside from the advance in Rochester Railway and Light preferred, which has not been mentioned, there is nothing in addition to the above to add to the traction market for the week.

Trading in bank stocks and in local industrials was restricted to the minimum, but railroad bonds were in fair request. Louisville and Nashville collateral trust 4s were very firm, in view of the interest due to-day, and they are now quoted lower in consequence of this payment. The same is true of East St. Louis and Suburban 5s. Rochester Railway 5s, Baltimore and Ohio gold 4s and several other issues.

Sales in this market to-day were very small, as is usual on the first day of the month. A small lot of Detroit United sold at 70¾. The stock did not sell in New York. Home Telephone sold at 21¼.

Louisville having no exchange where daily prices for securities are established, the following sales reported to-day are published for what they may be worth:

$7,000 Rochester Ry. and Light	*91¼
$1,500 City of Louisville 3½s	*101¾
$5,000 Birmingham Ry. and Light 5s	*102½
20 shares Bank of Commerce	170¾
50 shares Home Telephone	21¼
10 shares Detroit United	70¼

*And interest.

The International Traction statement for August is on the whole rather favorable. While an increase in gross earnings of only $4,054.87 is shown, $8,990.31 was saved in operating expenses, which leaves a net increase for the month of $13,045.18. Fixed charges increased $3,694.08, which reduced net income for the month to $9,351.10. The increase in net income from July 1 to date amounts to $22,206.43. The report shows that the company operated on a basis of 45.21 of gross earnings, or 2.63 less than for the same month last year, which is certainly remarkably good. Had the gross increase been larger the showing would probably have been much better. The statement in detail follows:

	1903.	1904.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$129,989 51	$134,035 38	$4,054 87
Operating exp. (excl'd'g taxes)	201,395 01	192,404 70	*8,990 31
Net earnings	228,585 50	241,630 68	13,045 18
Fixed charges (int., taxes, rentals, etc.)	136,535 51	140,229 59	3,694 08
Net income	92,049 99	101,401 09	9,351 10
Net income July 1 to date	156,983 61	179,190 04	22,206 43
Operating cost per cent. of earnings (exclusive taxes)	47 84	45 21	*2 63

*Decrease.

The surplus of the Detroit United Railways for the eight months ended August 31 is $439,886, or $60,414 less than enough to pay the full 4 per cent. dividend on the stock for the year. The surplus for the month of August was $113,726, as compared with $101,012 for the same month last year. Assuming that the surplus for the month of September will be approximately $100,000, that for the months of October, November and December it will average $90,000, the total surplus for the four months would be $327,000. Deducting from this the $60,000 mentioned above as the sum approximately lacking at the end of August to pay the full dividend for the year, and there is shown a surplus over and above dividends of $207,000. The final figures, with favorable weather conditions, will probably be nearer $300,000, certainly a showing that would be most creditable considering the hard winter, which materially curtailed earnings. The surplus of Detroit United above dividends last year was $311,800, and weather conditions were exceptionally favorable for operating.

Toledo Railways and Light shows a surplus for eight months of $193,425. The surplus for the month of August was $35,510. If Toledo can show an average surplus for September, October, November and December of $30,000 it would mean a total surplus for the year of $313,425 as compared with $319,068 last year. Considering the heavy losses during the unusually severe winter this would be a fine showing for this growing Everett-Moore property.

The Reading company has been prominently before the public recently because of the pronounced activity in its stocks, and the fact that the control of the company, which has been in the hands of a voting trust ever since the reorganization in 1896, has just been transferred directly to the stockholders through the completion of payment of 4 per cent. dividends on the first preferred stock for two consecutive years. The full 4 per cent. dividends were paid on the first preferred in 1901, and the dividend in March, 1902, was at that rate. In September, 1902, however, only 1 per cent. was paid. This obviously was done to perpetuate the voting trust, which would have expired by limitation if the full dividend had been paid. The company showed a surplus of over $800,000 that year above the full dividends on the first preferred, so that the payment could have been made. Since then the Baltimore and Ohio, representing the Pennsylvania, and the Lake Shore, representing the New York Central, acquired over $60,000,000 of the $140,000,000 stock outstanding, thus obtaining control, though not absolute control. The holdings of these railroads was chiefly in the preferred stocks. There is reason to believe that recently these interests have purchased sufficient Reading stock, largely common, to give them an absolute majority, so that they looked favorably on the termination of the voting trust. The properties of the Reading company consist of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, operating 2,144 miles of road, of which 265 miles are owned, 645 miles are leased and 1,134 miles are controlled, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which owns 86,691 acres of anthracite coal property, controls 9,852 acres and leases 7,429 acres. The Reading company is a holding company, and is the most important factor in the anthracite coal industry. Directly and indirectly the Reading controls about 63 per cent. of all the unmined anthracite coal in Pennsylvania.

With abundant money, with crop results ascertained, other influences should begin to be felt. Study of railroad returns for recent periods shows healthy growth. Reports, for example, for the earnings of the third week of September show increases as against decreases in the proportion of about 20 to 3—and the decreases are trifling in amount and of unimportant systems. There is no better test of conditions than railroad earnings. Of course, these reports are of gross results, but net returns are even better. Long continued heavy disbursements for betterments and improvements are beginning to pay. Never before have American railroads been so adequately equipped for the economical transaction of business. Growing surpluses testify to wisdom of administration.

The whole situation as regards national bank credits is summed up in the following table showing the deposits and loans and percentage of loans to deposits in the month of September in the past seven years:

Sept.	Deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Percentage of loans to deposits.
1898	$2,470,687,044	$2,185,890,627	87.0
1899	3,031,461,016	2,496,751,907	82.3
1900	3,280,985,890	2,696,759,642	81.8
1901	3,891,644,311	3,018,615,918	82.4
1902	3,844,365,538	3,260,127,484	85.3
1903	3,883,512,112	3,481,466,722	90.1
1904	4,400,000,000	3,726,151,419	81.6

This shows to what dangerous heights the volume of credits was raised last year. There has been in the past year a notable reduction, but the percentage of loans to deposits is still higher than in any year except 1903, 1902 and 1898. The banks have relieved themselves to a large extent of a burden which at one time seemed almost too heavy for them. Since 1902 there has been an increase in outstanding loans of $446,000,000, or about 13.6 per cent. In the same time there has been an increase in legal reserve of $154,000,000, or about 20 per cent. Thus while there has been a large expansion in credits there has been a still larger increase in cash. Comparing, however, September, 1904, with September, 1898, the showing is not as favorable, for in that time the loans and discounts have increased 72 per cent., while the legal reserve has increased only 64 per cent.

The October dividend declaration thus far made by industrial corporations present the favorable feature of an increase in the total of about $2,800,000 over last year. This increase is made in the face of the omission from the list of the Republic Iron and Steel preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent., amounting to $356,246, and the Crucible Steel preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent., amounting to $437,500. Both of these dividends figured in the October list of 1903. In addition the International Steam Pump Company reduced its common dividend from 1 per cent. to ½ per cent., but this did not count for much. The increase this year can be accounted for in part by additions to the list.

Among the corporations that figure most prominently toward making up the total disbursements are the following: Continental Tobacco Company, $2,868,594; American Telephone and Telegraph, $1,983,426; American Sugar Refining Company, $1,757,000; American Smelting and Refining Company, $1,500,000; American Can Company, $1,030,832; United States Leather Company, $934,000; Western Union Telegraph Company, $1,216,756; General Electric Company, $966,438; Swift & Co., $612,500; Union Typewriter, $600,000; Corn Products Company, $479,162; American Agricultural Chemical Company, $544,390, and United Gas Improvement Company, $755,500.

October figures compare with payments in previous months of this and the two previous years as follows:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	$25,779,934	$26,315,803	$27,751,185
February	19,364,641	18,397,212	17,450,722
March	21,891,635	21,283,409	19,068,561
April	22,594,691	19,872,919	20,089,152
May	18,740,266	21,025,097	18,793,081
June	15,611,409	18,829,877	20,058,622
July	24,846,509	25,443,651	22,343,769
August	14,622,405	18,024,289	18,815,758
September	10,750,871	17,228,401	16,343,967
October	24,345,371	21,500,026	18,847,038
Totals	$196,547,942	$218,562,286	$211,062,685

THE CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT AND CROP ALARMISTS.

Wheat is now being exported at the rate of about 1,000,000 bushels a week, a considerable falling off as compared with last year, possibly due to the high price. But that there will be enough wheat to go round there is little doubt. Touching this point the Journal of Commerce makes some interesting comments. It says that the gyrations of the wheat market have gone to the heads of some of the crop alarmists. The reports that we are likely to have a scant bread supply, and the intimations that we may possibly have to import wheat, assume an enormous increase in the consumption of wheat, of which there is thus far nothing known. An increase of prosperity does not stimulate wheat consumption except in a population that has been in the habit of eating something less palatable. A decrease of prosperity does not increase the consumption of bread unless the need of economy is so great as to drive the people from the use of meat. The country is not more prosperous than for the last few years, and if it were the fact would not have stimulated bread eating, for the people have almost uniformly been rich enough to eat bread. There were some indications during the depression of a few years ago that the consumption of wheat had declined, but the evidence was not clear, and during one of those lean years 75,000,000 bushels of wheat was fed to stock because it was cheap and corn was scarce. The country, however, has not lost prosperity in the last year or so to an extent that would suggest that it had given up animal food and fallen back on the staff of life.

There are in round numbers 80,000,000 of us. The statisticians have wagered wordy war over the percapita consumption, but hardly any estimates fall below four and a half, and few rise above four and two-thirds bushels. This would make our food requirements somewhere from 360,000,000 to 373,000,000 bushels. The wheat acreage this year is reported to be 44,224,300 acres. Last year it was 49,464,967. If we assume that next year it will rise to around 50,000,000, and that seed calls for a bushel and a quarter an acre, very liberal figures, we should need 62,500,000 bushels for seed. This figure and the higher figure for food would give a total consumption for the year of 435,500,000 bushels. The exports last year were very light, about 120,000,000, including flour. The crop last year was officially reported at 637,822,000 bushels, and about the lowest estimates of this year's crop are 530,000,000 bushels.

Most of the European crops are below the average. We may reasonably look forward to a considerable increase in the export demand, but it is slow in coming. But as last year's wheat crop was a good deal more than 100,000,000 bushels above the probable consumption and the exports, and a low estimate of this year's crop is 100,000,000 bushels above the probable home requirements, the suggestions that we may be short of bread before another harvest have a very slender foundation. Decreased crops here and in Europe afford a sufficient justification of high prices, but they afford no justification for famine prices.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

The statistics of exports of domestic merchandise for the month of August and for the eight months ending August 31 contained in the advance sheets of the monthly summary of commerce and finance of the bureau of statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor show that the rapid increase in the percentage of the value of exports of domestic manufactures to the total value of exports which was so noticeable in the July statistics was not maintained during August. The percentage in August was 46.97, against 48.27 in July. There was a large increase over August of last year, however, when the percentage was 38.68. This decline in percentage as compared with July was in spite of the fact that the total value of exports of domestic manufactures for the month was $42,415,644, against $40,954,244 in July. It was due to the increase in exports of agricultural products, which amounted to $36,517,481, or 40.64 per cent. of the total, in August, against $31,321,720, or 37.74 per cent. of the total, in July. The increase in agricultural exports was almost altogether in cotton and provisions. There will doubtless be a still further lowering of the proportion of exports of manufactures and increase in the proportion of exports of agricultural products during September, owing to the large shipments of cotton to Europe during the present month.

The following table gives the values of some of the principal exports of domestic manufactures for the eight months ending August 31, 1903, and for the eight months ending August 31, 1904:

	1903.	1904.
Agricultural implements	$18,452,100	$18,948,717
Books, maps, etc.	2,785,779	2,818,396
Cycles and parts	1,568,344	1,290,701
Automobiles and parts	1,649,311	1,322,499
Carts, carriages, etc.	5,921,025	6,139,771
Clocks and watches	1,378,696	1,471,096
Copper ingots and manufactures	26,127,863	46,676,671
Cotton cloths, colored	4,023,484	3,469,016
Cotton cloths, uncolored	10,788,128	9,706,175
Fiber manufactures	3,508,794	4,433,293
Glass and glassware	1,383,595	1,295,093
Gluepowder and explosive s	2,013,025	1,809,543
India rubber manufactures	1,594,000	1,618,166
Electrical and scientific instruments	2,732,060	2,822,938
Steel rails	5,240,464	4,717,833
Structural iron and steel	175,540	5,395,690
Steel wire	1,244,087	1,557,545
Builders' hardware	3,602,020	3,756,571
Miscellaneous castings	6,251,928	7,477,380
Cash registers	1,293,184	959,300
Electrical machinery	1,285,547	1,169,578
Metal working machinery	3,553,315	4,188,382
Pumps and pumping machinery	1,990,557	2,418,586
Sewing machines and parts	3,594,757	3,872,153
Locomotive engines	2,185,513	3,519,130
Boilers and parts of engines	1,406,676	1,278,778
Typewriters and parts	2,905,089	2,815,414
Miscellaneous machinery	13,570,610	13,446,362
Iron pipe and fittings	3,854,069	4,671,068
Miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel	5,920,222	6,402,297
Sole leather	9,638,631	5,607,888
Upper and other leather, except sole	11,703,868	11,935,026
Boots and shoes	4,822,812	4,701,322
Musical instruments and parts	2,077,085	1

this time in 1903. Corn shows a decline in this market of ½c a bushel for the week, oats and rye being unchanged.

As regards the speculative outlook in Chicago and other markets it may be stated that there cash sales, with a demand for flour, partly export, a shortage of 68,000,000 bushels in the French crop and drouth conditions in Australia were responsible for the advances that appeared, but they did not hold, despite strong efforts to work up bullish enthusiasm. And the market lapsed into a tame affair. The visible increase 1,193,000 bushels, and should show fully as large, if not larger, on Monday through the heavier spring wheat movement, notwithstanding light receipts in the Southwest, that are traceable to farmers holding off for higher prices. Offerings to Eastern mills have been turned down, the Northwestern millers are not eager buyers, and the outlook favors accumulations at primary points, with low grades pressed for sale. The flour trade does not seem disturbed over the situation, although buying rather freely for immediate wants, but with the knowledge that large Pacific coast wheat shipments are on the way East do not feel inclined to purchase ahead, especially at prevailing high prices. It will not be surprising should it develop that the spring wheat crop has been underestimated, and that about every phase of a bullish situation fully discounted. Hysterical talk of no reserves, lessened supplies and a great scarcity, etc., should be disregarded, considering the economies that are being put into practice, and the latter are salient facts. As for corn primary receipts have shown a remarkable shrinkage in view of the high prices for the season, while that reflect a very small surplus, while shipments continue large enough to call attention to the small visible of only 6,471,000 bushels. The visible of oats will probably show in excess of 29,000,000 bushels, considerably over the record, but it is a question as to whether farmers' deliveries will not fall off, considering present low prices and small yield of the grain. There are a few signs of shippers taking hold more freely, but it is doubtful if the demand will be as all urgent or lasting.

WHEAT—
No. 2 red and longberry.....$1 16
No. 3 red and longberry.....1 14
Rejected 2@3c less; on levee 1½c less.

CORN—
No. 3 white.....57½
No. 3 mixed.....56½

OATS—
No. 3 white.....37
No. 2 mixed.....35

RYE—
No. 2 Western.....81
No. 2 Northwestern.....84

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

PROVISIONS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—With another advance in lard prices, and all meats in steady demand, provisions dealers can in no way complain. Save in lard, there are no price changes noted. In Chicago there are now about 42,000 barrels of pork, 85,000 tierces of lard and 12,000,000 pounds of ribs. There was such a demand for cash lard that it carried October to a premium over January, starting shorts to covering before there was good buying of ribs. It looks as if the run of hogs would be light through October and November, for, although there is no scarcity, they are not in marketable shape.

MESS PORK—$13.50.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured, light and special cure 12¼@13c; heavy to medium 11½@12c.

BACON—Clear rib sides 9¼c; regular clear sides 10c; breakfast bacon 14@16c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; bacon, extra 9¼c; bellies, light 10½c, heavy 9¾c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 7¾c; choice leaf in tierces 8¼c, in tubs 8¾c; pure leaf lard in tierces 9¼c, in tubs 9½c, in firkins 9½c.

BEEF—Extra shin-Ribs 8½c; regular clear 9c; extra short 8¾c.

DRIED BEEF—12½c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—Iron and hardware for household purposes are in heavy demand at last week's prices. The business has a fair tone in all other lines as well.

IRON BARS—$1.65@1.75 for base.

TOOL STEEL—8c to 15c for base.

SOFT STEEL—$2.20 for base.

STEEL ROOFING—Corrugated $2.10@2.15; V-crimped $2.25@2.30 per square.

BLACK SHEETS—No. 10 $2; No. 12 $2.10; No. 14 $2.25; No. 16 $2.35; Nos. 18 and 20 $2.50; Nos. 22 and 24 $2.70; No. 26 $2.80; No. 27 $2.75 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED SHEETS—70 and 10 per cent. discount.

CUT STEEL NAILS—$2.10 base.

WIRE NAILS— $1.05 base rate.

PLAIN BLACK WIRE—$1.90 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED WIRE—$2.25 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

BARBED WIRE—Painted $2.20; galvanized $2.50 per 100 lbs.

HORSE SHOES—No. 2 and larger, Juniata $3.75 base; Perkins' $4 base; Burden $4.25 per keg.

HARROW TEETH—$3 per 100 lbs.

MACHINE BOLTS—70 per cent. discount.

CARRIAGE BOLTS—70 per cent. discount.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—Cotton goods continue in steady request. Woolens sell more freely also. All other lines are in a fair way. Prints are firm.

¼ BROWN SHEETING—Lor Cabin 4½c; Graniteville RR 5¼c; Stonewall 7-8 5c; Tidal Wave 4¼c; Belton O 4½c; Daisy B 4¼c.

¼ BROWN SHEETING—Aacadia LL 4½c; Atlantic LL 4½c; Jefico LL 5c; Portland Gran. HHH 5c; Best American 4¾c; Anderson Family 5½c; Edenia AAA 6¼c; Chicora AAA 6½c; Gran. EE 6¼c; Champion 6½c; Hoosier 5¼c; Great Western 6¼c; India LL 5½c; Cotton Belt 4¾c; Cheshire 3½c.

QUILT LINING—Green River 3c; Chapman 4c; Louisville 3½c; Lancaster 4¼c; XX 4c.

SEA ISLAND BROWN—Clipper 6c; Father Georges 5½c; Horseshoe BB 6c; Pepp. R 6½c; Peak of Crier 6½c; Lynburg 6½c; St. Clair 4½-inch 9½c; Imperial 40-inch 9c.

DUCK—8-oz. 10c; 10-oz. 12c; Osnaburg 8-oz. 10c.

BROWN DRILL—Natchez 7c; Pelzer 7½c; Improved 7c; Champion 7½c; No. 250 8½c; Clifton 7c.

BLEACHED DRILL—Dewey 8c.

PLAID COTTON—Bay City 25-inch 4¼c; Lakewood 25-inch 4½c; Our Beauty 25-inch 4¾c; Marion 27-inch 5½c; J. M. R., N. & Co. 27-inch 5½c; Dan Valley 27-inch 5c; Double Cable 27-inch 6c; Grandma 27-inch 7c.

FANCY PRINTS—Fortuna 4c; Frontenac 4c; Simpson Novelties 5c; Simpson Nappette 5c; Hamilton Rena 5c; Hamilton Klota 5c; Marlow 5c; Amaranth 5c; Windsor Epatant 5c; Parthian 5c; Hamilton Gloria 5c; Solace 5c.

ROBE PRINTS—Defender 4c; Orion 4½c; Westminster 5c; Hamilton Plain 5½c; Hamilton Patch 5½c; Pin Sing 5½c; Hamilton Twill 6c; Cocheco Twill 6c; Pacific 6c; Persacone Cheviot 7c; Sonna 6c; Empire Quilt 8½c; Avalon Draperies 10½c.

SHIRTING PRINTS—Baltic 4½c; American 4½c; Merrimac 4½c; Liberty Bell 4c.

FANCY RED PRINTS—Aztec 3¾c; Arabian 4½c; Olympian 4½c; Turkey Red Fouladrs 4½c; Pigeon Blood 9½c; B Wide 9c.

RED AND BLACK PRINTS—Garibaldi 5c; Simpson Noir and Rouge 5c.

BLACK, WHITE AND GRAY—Majestic 4c; Columbia 4½c; American 4½c; Simpson 5c.

STAPLE PRINTS—Broadcastle 4½c; Pacific 5c; Chantry 5c; Brocades 4½c; Steel River 4¾c; Hamilton 5c; Allen Frock 5c.

RUBY AND GREEN—Washington 5½c; Simpson 5½c.

PINK AND PURPLE—Merrimac 5½c.

SOLID COLORS—Pacific 4½c; A 5c; AA 5½c.

SOLID PRINTS—Improved 4½c; American Black 4¾c; Norton Black 4¾c; Simpson Black 5c.

INDIGO PRINTS—Ceylon 4½c; Boss 4¾c; American 5c; Calcutta 5c, Simpson ¾ Percale 5c; B Wide 7½c; B Wide 9c; Mackinaw 7-will 5½c; Amoskeag Society 11c.

APRON GINGHAMS—Rockland 4c; Nelson 4c; Amoskeag 6c; Bordered 6½c; Bookfold 6½c; Lancaster 6c.

CHAMBRAY—No. 300 7½c; No. 100 8c; No. 150 10c; No. 250 11c.

CHEESE CLOTH (ALL COLORS)—Imperial 3½c.

DECORATIONS—Defender 3½c.

PERCALES—Juno 6½c; La Rein 8c; Sea Island 9¼c; Brandenburg White Ticket 9¼c; White Star 9½c, Brandenburg Golden Ticket 9½c.

¾ BLEACHED COTTON—Red Rover 4c; Our Own 4½c; Mercury 4¾c.

⅞ BLEACHED COTTON—Red Rover 4½c; Our Own 5c; Mercury 5¼c.

4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS—Brie-a-Brac 4¾c; Red Rover 6c; Spunwai 5c; Our Own 5½c; Mercury 5¾c; Compass 6½c; Signal Service 6½c; Liberty Bell 6¾c; Messenger 7c; Old Reliable 7½c; Ladies' Favorite 7½c; Homestead 8c; Ashaway Rose 10½c; Pride of West 11½c; Hope 7½c; Lonsdale 7¾c; Fruit 7¾c; Masonville 8c; Wamsutta 11½c.

SHRUNK BLEACHED—LL, 36-in. 9c; Indian Head, 32-in. 9½c; Indian Head, 36-in. 11½c; Indian Head, 45-in. 14c.

BLEACHED CAMBRIC—Knight, 33-in. 7c; Diamond Mill 7½c; Summertime 8½c; Berkeley, No. 60 9½c; Nonsuch, No. 2 10c; Lonsdale, No. 1 10½c; Wamsutta 10½c; Berkeley De, 13c.

DRUGS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—Trade was active throughout the week in drugs. Quinine continued in excellent demand. General lines had a firm call also. No price changes are noted.

Alcohol $2.06@2.08. Alum, per lb. 2@3c. Bergamot, per lb. (Sanderson's) $2.00. Bismuth, subnitrate $2.20. Blue mass 50c. Borax by bbl. 8c per lb. Calomel, per lb. 92c. Camphor 65@70c. Cloves 15@16c. Cochineal 50c. Cocaine, per ounce $4.05. Copperas, per 100 lbs. 75c. Glycerine 18¼@19c. Indigo, best Madras, per lb. 60c. Iodide potassia $2.05 per lb.; iodine $3.05 per lb. Lemon, per lb. (Sanderson's) $1. Licorice, extract, per lb. 25c. Madder, per lb. 12c. Morphine, P. and W., in ¼-oz. bottles $2.60 per ounce; in ounce bottles $2.30 per ounce; 2½-oz. boxes in ⅛s $2.55 per ounce. Magnesia, carbonate, 2-oz (Jennings') 25c. Opium, gum $3 per lb. Quinine, P. and W., oz. 33c; 5-oz. cans 28c; foreign (ounces in) 5-oz. cans 28c; 5-oz. cans 21c; 100-oz. cans 22c. Rosin, bbl. $3.50. Rhubarb 85c. Salts, Epsom 1¼c lb. in bbl. lots; Cruh Orchard, "Crabapple" brand, 55c per dozen; concentrated water 55 per dozen bottles. Saltpeter, per lb. 8@10c. Snuff, in packages $5.70 per gross; 1¼-oz. cans $10.60; tins, 1-oz., $8; 1 2-3-oz. $10.50; 6-oz. bottles $9.10c. Soda, bicarbonate, 2c per lb. in keg lots. Sal soda 1c per lb.; ash soda 1¼c per lb. in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 57c; extra No. 1 52c; No. 1 43c; No. 2 40c; gasoline, 87 degrees 19c; stove gasoline 13c; benzine, 63 degrees 12c; straits oil 35c; black oil 19@18c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 25c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined 30c per gallon; coal oil, Kentucky test 11½c; Indiana 11½c; water white, 150 degrees 12½c; headlight, 175 test 13½c; turpentine 58c per gallon.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white and red lead 6½c per lb., less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ¾c.

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—Hides are firm and tallow is advancing. Furs and skins will be in the market as soon as the weather permits. The condition of green hides is very good and of dry very poor.

GREEN HIDES—These quotations are for Kentucky hides; Southern green hides ¼c lower. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint, No. 1 16½c; No. 2 15c; dry salted, No. 1 13¾c; No. 2 12½c; round lots of green salted beef hides 8¼@8½c per pound lots, dry 13@14c; dry kip and calf 15c; green salted, No. 1 9¼c; No. 2 8¼c; kip and calf 8¾c; sheepskins, butchers' 75c@$1; country skins 40@50c; shearings 10@25c per shearling; 8@15c; horse hides 40@60c; horse hides, No. 1 large $3; No. 2 $2.

TALLOW—No. 1 4¼c; No. 2 3½@4c.

LEATHER.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—An active demand continues for harness leather. Sole and belting qualities also sell freely. Prices do not vary from those of last week.

HARNESS LEATHER—Medium to best, city oak tanned 30@37c.

SOLE LEATHER—White oak tanned, medium to best 28@37c; hemlock tanned, medium to best 28@35c.

LEATHER BELTING—Standard quality from standard list prices 10 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 65 and 10 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 60, 10 and 5 per cent. discount.

RUBBER BELTING—Standard quality from standard list prices 70 and 10 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 60 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 50 per cent. discount.

WOOL.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—The demand for wool is increasing. Sales of the week were rather good at high, but unchanged, prices. Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wool. For Southern wool quotations are from 1c to 2c per lb. lower on grease wool: Burry 15@20c; clear grease 20@26½c; medium tub-washed 30@37c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 28@32c; black wool 22c.

CORDAGE.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—Twines, cordage and ropes of every description are in fair request at steady prices.

Sisal rope 9½c base per lb.; Manila 13c base per lb.; Sisal lathe yarn, fine 10c; medium 10¼c; cotton rope, No. 1 16½c; No. 2 14c.

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—The produce and fruit markets are firm. All fruits are in good demand and vegetables are selling briskly. Prices remain satisfactory, but are practically unchanged. The supply of hens and chickens is greater than the demand. As yet ducks and turkeys are scarce. Eggs are higher, owing to the falling off of supply. Butter is in only moderate request.

These prices are wholesale.

BUTTER—Packing 10c per lb.; good country 12@13c; Elgin 22c in 60-lb. tubs, 22½c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin 1-lb. prints 23c.

EGGS—18c, loss off.

POULTRY—Hens 9c per lb.; spring chickens 10@11c; ducks 10@11c; geese $4.50@5 per dozen.

FRUIT—Home-grown apples $1@2 per bbl.; Northern apples $2@2.25 per bbl.; late Valencia oranges $3.50@4 per box; lemons $3.50@4 per box; pineapples $3 per case; home-grown peaches 75c@$1.50 per bu.; bananas $1@1.75 per bunch; Northern grapes 17c per basket; Northern Delaware grapes 17½c per pony basket; California Tokay grapes $1.50@2 per crate; California Malaga grapes $1.50 per crate; California Muscat grapes $1.75 per crate; California plums $1.50 per crate; Northern Niagaras grapes 13c pony basket; Florida oranges $3.75 per box.

VEGETABLES—New onions $1.50 per bag; leaf lettuce 75c per bu.; head lettuce $1; parsley 30c per dozen; egg plants 50c per dozen; cucumbers 15c per dozen; green beans $1.50 per bu.; home-grown beets 20c per dozen; home-grown radishes 1@15c per dozen; home-grown tomatoes 75c per bu.; Northern cabbage 75c per bbl.; home-grown potatoes $1.00@1.25 per bushel; sweet potatoes $1.60@2.00; Rocky Ford cantaloupes $2 per crate; home-grown pepper 75c@$1 per bu.; Spanish onions $1.50 per crate; Michigan celery $2.50 per case, 40c per dozen.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Oct. 1.—The week in the dry goods market closed with additional firmness on the part of sellers, but with buyers comparatively little interested in future wants and paying any advance grudgingly. The buyer is seemingly little influenced by statements of a scarcity in many lines and is endeavoring to beat down his stocks to as low a point as possible in order to average down on cost.

Imports and Exports.

New York, Oct. 1.—Total imports of dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending to-day were valued at $11,289,534. Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were $222,500 gold and $024,805 silver. Imports of specie at New York during the week were $35,439 silver and $215,631 gold.

Manchester Cloth Market.

Manchester, Oct. 2.—There was a large inquiry for most descriptions of cloth last week and a fair amount of sales were negotiated on sellers' terms. Sellers were in no mood to make concessions even with declining cotton. There were a moderate number of small transactions for India, where an extensive trade could be transacted but for the great difference between the times required by makers and the time asked by dealers abroad. The China trade was greatly reduced, buyers having previously satisfied important needs. There was a quiet miscellaneous trade for minor outlets, shippers to which find opportunities of purchasing for India delivery lessening daily. Yarns were quiet and easier in sympathy with cotton, and transactions were principally in small lines for early delivery.

COTTON.

Middling 10¾c; strict middling 10¼c.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—Cotton continues very active. The market during the week showed irregularity as to price, but was in no way alarming. It closed to-day ⅜c lower than it did last Saturday. Buyers of cotton goods the country over are still holding out in a manner which shows that they still feel a lack of confidence in the cotton market, and manufacturers appear to be at a loss in determining the proper course to pursue. The old time again the argument has been advanced that prices are likely to advance materially, or at least that present prices would hold good long enough to make it further profitable for buying conditions rather risky, to say the least. Unfortunately for the seller's peace of mind previous reports on the status of the cotton crop have had a tendency to make the buyer doubt these arguments, the result being something of a deadlock. Local spot quotations today are as follows:

FINE WHISKY

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—The whisky market is active, with prices firm and satisfactory, and a good inquiry for nearly all grades. The strength of the statistical position of the market is now beginning to be felt. Shipments for the week amounted to 10,065 barrels, compared with 9,992 last year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—The boot and shoe market is in a better condition now than it has been for several weeks. Trade is excellent in the South and in the tobacco sections of Kentucky. Tans and canvas shoes are popular and sell well. At present the outlook is for one of the largest fall and winter trades in several years.

PIG IRON.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—The inquiries for pig iron are becoming more numerous. Buying is strong, but prices are unchanged. The contest between the operators and the union miners in the Alabama district will have a decided effect upon the booking of orders for 1905 delivery unless one or the other soon wins decisively. Up to this time the operators have been able to hold their furnace forces well in hand and to keep them supplied with coke and coal. The miners' organization has as yet maintained its contention that there should be recognition of the union, hence there can be definite settlement. The operators, whose surplus stocks of pig iron have been pretty well distributed, believe that they will be able to force conditions at their own terms within the fourth quarter.

Cash quotations in the local market are as follows:

Southern coke, No. 1 foundry.....$12 50@12 00
Southern coke, No. 2 foundry.....12 00@12 50
Southern coke, No. 3 foundry.....11 50@12 00
Southern coke, No. 4 foundry.....11 25@11 50
Gray forge.....11 00@11 25
No. 1 soft.....12 50@13 00
No. 2 soft.....12 00@12 50

OILS AND PAINTS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—The sales and shipments in oils and paints during September were very satisfactory. Trade this month is expected to surpass that of last. No changes in prices were noted during the week.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 82c per gallon; No. 2 78c; linseed 42c for raw and 43c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 57c; extra No. 1 52c; No. 1 43c; No. 2 40c; gasoline, 87 degrees 19c; stove gasoline 13c; benzine, 63 degrees 12c; straits oil 35c; black oil 19@18c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 25c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined 30c per gallon; coal oil, Kentucky test 11½c; Indiana 11½c; water white, 150 degrees 12½c; headlight, 175 test 13½c; turpentine 58c per gallon.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white and red lead 6½c per lb., less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ¾c.

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—Hides are firm and tallow is advancing. Furs and skins will be in the market as soon as the weather permits. The condition of green hides is very good and of dry very poor.

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TALLOW—No. 1 4¼c; No. 2 3½@4c.

LEATHER.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—An active demand continues for harness leather. Sole and belting qualities also sell freely. Prices do not vary from those of last week.

HARNESS LEATHER—Medium to best, city oak tanned 30@37c; hemlock tanned, medium to best 28@35c.

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LEATHER BELTING—Standard quality from standard list prices 10 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 65 and 10 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 60, 10 and 5 per cent. discount.

RUBBER BELTING—Standard quality from standard list prices 70 and 10 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 60 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 50 per cent. discount.

WOOL.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—The demand for wool is increasing. Sales of the week were rather good at high, but unchanged, prices. Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wool. For Southern wool quotations are from 1c to 2c per lb. lower on grease wool: Burry 15@20c; clear grease 20@26½c; medium tub-washed 30@37c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 28@32c; black wool 22c.

CORDAGE.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—Twines, cordage and ropes of every description are in fair request at steady prices.

Sisal rope 9½c base per lb.; Manila 13c base per lb.; Sisal lathe yarn, fine 10c; medium 10¼c; cotton rope, No. 1 16½c; No. 2 14c.

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—The produce and fruit markets are firm. All fruits are in good demand and vegetables are selling briskly. Prices remain satisfactory, but are practically unchanged. The supply of hens and chickens is greater than the demand. As yet ducks and turkeys are scarce. Eggs are higher, owing to the falling off of supply. Butter is in only moderate request.

These prices are wholesale.

BUTTER—Packing 10c per lb.; good country 12@13c; Elgin 22c in 60-lb. tubs, 22½c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin 1-lb. prints 23c.

EGGS—18c, loss off.

POULTRY—Hens 9c per lb.; spring chickens 10@11c; ducks 10@11c; geese $4.50@5 per dozen.

FRUIT—Home-grown apples $1@2 per bbl.; Northern apples $2@2.25 per bbl.; late Valencia oranges $3.50@4 per box; lemons $3.50@4 per box; pineapples $3 per case; home-grown peaches 75c@$1.50 per bu.; bananas $1@1.75 per bunch; Northern grapes 17c per basket; Northern Delaware grapes 17½c per pony basket; California Tokay grapes $1.50@2 per crate; California Malaga grapes $1.50 per crate; California Muscat grapes $1.75 per crate; California plums $1.50 per crate; Northern Niagaras grapes 13c pony basket; Florida oranges $3.75 per box.

VEGETABLES—New onions $1.50 per bag; leaf lettuce 75c per bu.; head lettuce $1; parsley 30c per dozen; egg plants 50c per dozen; cucumbers 15c per dozen; green beans $1.50 per bu.; home-grown beets 20c per dozen; home-grown radishes 1@15c per dozen; home-grown tomatoes 75c per bu.; Northern cabbage 75c per bbl.; home-grown potatoes $1.00@1.25 per bushel; sweet potatoes $1.60@2.00; Rocky Ford cantaloupes $2 per crate; home-grown pepper 75c@$1 per bu.; Spanish onions $1.50 per crate; Michigan celery $2.50 per case, 40c per dozen.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Oct. 1.—The week in the dry goods market closed with additional firmness on the part of sellers, but with buyers comparatively little interested in future wants and paying any advance grudgingly. The buyer is seemingly little influenced by statements of a scarcity in many lines and is endeavoring to beat down his stocks to as low a point as possible in order to average down on cost.

Imports and Exports.

New York, Oct. 1.—Total imports of dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending to-day were valued at $11,289,534. Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were $222,500 gold and $024,805 silver. Imports of specie at New York during the week were $35,439 silver and $215,631 gold.

Manchester Cloth Market.

Manchester, Oct. 2.—There was a large inquiry for most descriptions of cloth last week and a fair amount of sales were negotiated on sellers' terms. Sellers were in no mood to make concessions even with declining cotton. There were a moderate number of small transactions for India, where an extensive trade could be transacted but for the great difference between the times required by makers and the time asked by dealers abroad. The China trade was greatly reduced, buyers having previously satisfied important needs. There was a quiet miscellaneous trade for minor outlets, shippers to which find opportunities of purchasing for India delivery lessening daily. Yarns were quiet and easier in sympathy with cotton, and transactions were principally in small lines for early delivery.

NEW YORK BOND SALES

(Reported by John L. Dunlap.)

American Express 4s.		C. and N. W. 3½s.	
$2,500	102½	$5,000	100
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.		C., R. Island P. 4s.	
$1,000	95⅝	$15,000	76⅞
$6,000	95½	$29,000	77
Atchison general 4s.		$14,000	76⅞
$5,000	102⅛	$5,000	76⅝
$500	102⅜	C., R. I. and P. 5s.	
Atchison adj. 4s.		$2,000	88¼
$15,000	97	Colorado Midland 4s.	
Atchison deb., series K.		$2,000	68½
$1,000	96⅜	Con. Gas con. 6s.	
B. and O. 3½s.		$13,000	188½
$5,000	95	$41,000	188¾
B. and O. 4s.		$35,000	188
$3,000	101¾	$1,000	188¼
B. R. T. 4s.		$5,000	188⅜
$55,000	80⅜	$65,000	189
$5,000	80¾	Con. Tobacco 4s.	
B. U. E. 1st 4-5s.		$63,000	73⅝
$2,000	107½	$58,000	73⅞
Central Ga. con. 5s.		$2,000	73½
$10,000	112½	$5,000	73⅝
$6,000	112	Dist. Sec. Cor. 5s.	
Cen. Ga. 1st income 5s.		$5,000	71
$11,000	82⅝	$11,000	70½
Cen. Ga. 2d income.		$3,000	70⅜
$5,000	52½	$2,000	70⅝
Central Pacific 3½s.		E. T. and Ga. con. 5s.	
$10,000	88¾	$3,000	121
C. and O. 4½s.		$5,000	120½
$1,000	105¼	Erie 4s.	
$1,000	105¼	$1,000	90⅜
C., B. and Q. 4s.		Hocking Valley 4½s.	
$1,000	97⅛	$5,000	108½
$5,000	97¼	I. C. Louisville 3½s.	
C., B. and Q. Ill. 3½s.		$5,000	96
$27,000	94⅜		

Kings Co. 4s.		$2,000	100⅜
$20,000	91	R. G. and W. 4s.	
$10,000	91½	$1,000	99⅜
$15,000	92	Scioto Valley 1st 4s.	
$10,000	92½	$7,000	102⅜
Lackawanna Steel 5s.		S. A. L. ref. 5s.	
$5,000	103⅜	$12,000	102
L. S. and M. S. 4s.		$1,000	102⅛
$3,000	110⅞	Southern Pacific 4s.	
$1,000	101	$5,000	94
$3,000	101⅜	St. L. and S. W. 4s.	
$5,000	101⅜	$1,000	102½
Met. St. Ry. 4s.		Tol., Peo. and W. 4s.	
$70,000	90⅜	$4,000	90¼
$16,000	90⅜	T., St. L. and W. 1st 4s.	
Mex. Central 4½s.		$5,000	78½
$3,000	92	$50,000	78¾
Mex. Cen. 1st income.		U. S. Realty 5s.	
$20,000	17	$13,000	92
M., K. and T. 2d 4s.		$10,000	91¾
$16,000	80¾	$15,000	91½
$20,000	80⅜	U. P. convertible 4s.	
M., K. and T. ext. 5s.		$113,000	106⅞
$10,000	104⅛	$24,000	106½
Missouri Pacific 5s.		$16,000	106⅜
$2,000	106	U. S. Steel s. f. 5s.	
N. Y. Central 3½s.		$135,000	82¾
$10,000	100	$10,000	82⅜
Norfolk and West. 4s.		$126,000	83
$500	100	$11,000	83⅛
Northern Pacific 3s.		Wabash deb. Bs.	
$1,000	74⅜	$76,000	66
$4,000	74⅝	W. and L. E. 4s.	
Penn. convertible 3½s.		$8,000	90¼
$5,000	100	Wisconsin Central 4s.	
Reading gen. 4s.		$10,000	93⅞
$1,000	101	$9,000	91

Total sales (par value) $2,720,000.

MOVEMENT OF LEADING ARTICLES FOR ONE WEEK.

Louisville Board of Trade, Oct. 1, 1904.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the week ended September 30 and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1904.	Ship'd 1904.	Rec'd 1903.	Ship'd 1903.
Agricultural implements, pounds	238,550	761,018	242,196	981,219
Bagging, pounds	22,000	3,203	66,815	12,743
Boots and shoes, cases	2,220	2,703	3,287	3,877
Coffee, pounds	144,258	190,709	341,852	300,671
Cotton, bales	171	11	158	4
Flour, barrels	5,111	14,230	3,709	14,899
Furniture, pounds	221,670	1,003,175	162,105	1,141,787
Barley, bushels	.....	900	3,800	.....
Corn, bushels	144,345	209,870	153,518	192,483
Malt, bushels	7,600	2,380	7,600	705
Mats, bushels	101,600	46,090	103,518	99,610
Rye, bushels	8,440	138	14,315	3,012
Wheat, bushels	121,665	30,203	117,099	29,747
Hardware, packages	5,756	20,517	3,703	28,761
Hay, tons	1,295	177	1,105	159
Bacon, pounds	493,084	1,634,576	708,305	2,319,878
Hams, pounds	.....	95,030	11,040	99,349
Lard, pounds	63,560	387,112	154,502	515,373
Pig iron, tons	1,625	17	1,972	182
Leather, pounds	9,300	317,806	11,870	305,011
Nails, kegs	5,716	3,257	7,998	4,445
Apples, green, barrels	7,211	2,787	3,571	1,537
Onions, barrels	1,873	1,187	732	1,273
Potatoes, barrels	2,002	1,572	2,802	3,159
Seed, grass and clover, pounds	439,028	335,078	672,470	323,607
Soap, pounds	60,200	447,238	189,240	964,771
Sugar, barrels	3,314	5,003	2,535	4,124
Tobacco, leaf, hogsheads	1,188	1,024	413	1,316
Tobacco, manufactured, pounds	50,927	1,283,717	14,485	1,078,642
Whisky, barrels	3,128	10,063	3,746	9,992
Wool, bales	30,670	124,000	45,498	51,423
Live stock—Cattle, head	1,972	733	.....	.....
Calves, head	381	66	.....	.....
Hogs, head	17,589	9,350	.....	.....
Sheep and lambs, head	1,204	649	.....	.....

BETTER

Quality of Dark Tobacco Sold This Week.

BURLEY PRICES SHOW HIGHER TENDENCY.

ANXIETY RELATIVE TO NEW CROP IS RELIEVED BY COOLER WEATHER.

AGENTS ARE IN THE FIELD.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.—There have been no noteworthy developments in the tobacco trade this week. Reports on Burley were more satisfactory and less alarm is now felt relative to injury to the crop from house-burning, the cooler weather proving a favorable factor. Agents of the Burley and dark tobacco growers' associations are at work securing contracts for the delivery of farmers' crops, and some progress is reported. Agents of the Continental and various independent factories are also in the field.

The market for the week was uninteresting. Burley offerings were small and consisted principally of common and medium types. Color was scarce, but the condition fair. The market fro colory grades, red fillers and cutters was as high as at any time since the boom in April. There were three 1904 Burley hogsheads offered, being of common trash varieties.

The quality of the dark offered was decidedly better than it had been in several weeks. Fired trash and common lugs were irregular; medium and good grades were firm. Rehandling grades appeared irregular, with the exception of 10-bacco twenty-six inches long, or longer. Prices on this length were unchanged. Unfired dark leaf was easier, with lugs and trash strong. The few Green rivers offered were generally inferior in quality.

Prices realized were satisfactory to sellers. Official quotations show that rehandling and export types of lugs and leaf were from ½c to ¼c higher. All rehandling types from lugs to good leaf show an advance in the official quotations of ¼c, with advances of ¼c on the export types of lugs and common leaf. Medium and good leaf was up ¼c to ½c and the fine selections from 1c to 2c higher.

The present unsold stock of Burley in the Louisville market amounts to 984 hogsheads, of Green River to 6,018 hogsheads and of dark to 9,548, making a total of 16,500. These figures compare with an unsold stock of Burley for the same month last year of 5,046 hogsheads, of Green River 6,319 and of dark 3,993, a total of 15,358 hogsheads. It will be seen that t are is a decrease of over 4,000 hogsheads of Burley as compared with September of 1903, the receipts of 340 hogsheads of Green River and an increase of 5,555 hogsheads of dark. As compared with August of this year there has been an increase in total stocks, sold and unsold, of 1,780 hogsheads, and total stocks are now larger than at any time for four years.

Auction sales for the month of Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange warehouses have amounted to 3,398 hogsheads and private sales to 1,302, making a total of 5,300. Since January 1 total sales have been 89,588 hogsheads. Sales of Burley for the month were 535 hogsheads, including 37 of old crops; sales of dark have amounted to 4,745, of which 4,745 were old crops. Rejections for the month were 862 hogsheads, the percentage of rejections to auction sales being 2.2. Since January 1 rejections have amounted to 11,362 hogsheads. In that time there have been 29,027 hogsheads of Burley sold and 50,361 of dark, making a total of 80,388. These figures compare with 62,372 of Burley for the same period in 1903 and 27,246 of dark. Of the sales thus far this year 80,279 hogsheads have been of new crop, compared with 95,634 in 1903.

Sales of Burley in the

Special at $5

Silk hats of the latest styles, including the special young men's shape, at $5.

Also opera hats, of heavy ribbed silk, on imported French frames, at $5.

These are regular $7.50 values, which we are making "special" for the Horse Show.

Levy's Third & Market.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 3, 1904

CITY FEATURES.

Genuine Welsbach Lights

And mantles last; give better illumination. See my new light. Shulhafer, Plumber, sole agent, 449 W. Jefferson st.

ENGLAND'S PET BAND

COMING TO LOUISVILLE FOR TWO CONCERTS.

History of Organization Almost Common With That of the British Army.

The pet band of England's King will be heard in Louisville in two concerts next Sunday—afternoon and evening—at Macauley's Theater. Under the direction of A. Williams, a conductor not unknown to fame, the Grenadier Guards have received a flattering reception since their arrival in the United States, and their music, which for thirty-two years has not been heard outside of King Edward's domain, has found favor with American audiences.

The history of the band is intermingled with that of the British army as far back as 1537, when it was composed of drums and fifes. This was in the days of Queen Mary. King Charles in 1684 added twelve "hautbois," and this is undoubtedly the earliest record of a band, other than drum and fife, in the British army. From that time on various instruments were added until in the beginning of the last century the Military Band of the Grenadier Guards was fully organized. It went with the army of occupation to Paris in 1815, and rapidly improved after its return from that city. Having a succession of good bandmasters, and holding all of those privileges which a band permanently stationed in London enjoys, its conductors had no difficulty in obtaining and retaining the services of capable musicians.

It paid a visit to the United States in 1872 under the leadership of Dan Godfrey, who, ten years before his retirement in 1879, was made a Lieutenant—the first bandmaster in the army to receive a commission. He was succeeded by Mr. Williams, the present conductor, an accomplished musician of the new school, who found the traditions which had become established hard to overcome. He succeeded, however, and the band is said to stand now on a higher plane than ever before.

The organization, numbering sixty-one men, was highly complimented during its recent engagement at the St. Louis Exposition, and will doubtless be welcomed in Louisville by all who appreciate good music.

SONS OF REVOLUTION HOLD SERVICES.

Address Delivered To Society By Dr. Craik At Christ Church Cathedral.

The annual services of the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution were held at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Christ Church Cathedral in connection with the choral evensong. The services were especially arranged for the occasion and were attended by nearly fifty members of the society. Special music was sung by the choir. A short address was made by the Rev. Charles E. Craik, D. D., dean of the Cathedral, in which he advised the members of the society to put forth extra efforts for a pure class of civic righteousness, not only in their own lives, but city and State administrations. The services were attended by a large audience.

PUSHED NEIGHBOR'S BABY INTO PUDDLE.

Cause of Fight Between Walter Jennings and Frank Weigand.

Angered because Walter Jennings had pushed his three-year-old child into a puddle of dirty water, Frank Weigand attacked him at Wenzel and Marshall streets yesterday afternoon, and a fight in which prize ring rules were totally disregarded took place. Both men were arrested by Corporal Hutchinson and Patrolman Murray. When taken to the station the combatants were so plastered with mud and blood that liberal supplies of water and soap had to be used. Weigand said that his child had been playing with Jennings' baby, and that the former had bit a small piece out of the ear of the latter. This angered Jennings, and he put the little one in a puddle of dirty water.

School Board To Meet.

The School Board will meet to-morrow night for the transaction of routine business and the passage of the payrolls and expense accounts for September. Nothing of importance is scheduled to come up, and it is expected that the session will be a short one.

FASTEST TO ST. LOUIS—B. AND O. S. W.

Night train. Not only fastest night train, but best equipped. Leaves 11 p. m. Sleepers open 9 p. m. Chair cars 9:45 p. m. Diner on for breakfast. Arrives 7:58 a. m. via Merchants' bridge. Get the best. Rates are same. Office Fourth and Main.

TO SHELVE REGISTRATION

Vance Again If Stone Will Accept.

Begins To-morrow Morning In Louisville.

LATTER NOT SO INCLINED.

NEW LAW IS IN EFFECT.

SAID TO BE AFTER THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

BUT TWO DAYS IN WHICH TO REGISTER.

REPUBLICANS APPEAL TO JEWS

MUST GET A CERTIFICATE.

Efforts are being made to induce Henry L. Stone to become a candidate for Judge on the Republican ticket, and it is said on good authority that if he will accept, Burton Vance will again be turned down by the custom-house crowd. For some reason best known to themselves Mr. Vance, who has worked hard and faithfully for the politicians now in the ascendency, has never had his personal ambitions warmly seconded by the men who could do him most good, and his chances of securing the nomination for Judge depend entirely on their failure to find some one else who wants the place.

Mr. Stone has been approached and asked to be the candidate for Judge, but he did not receive the suggestion favorably, and though he did not give a final answer, said he did not want to run. Mr. Stone's ambition, it is said, is to be the party's candidate for Mayor at the next city election, and he does not want to establish too long a record as a loser.

APPEAL TO JEWISH VOTERS.

The Republicans Issue a Circular Letter.

The latest effort to catch votes for the Republican ticket has come in the shape of an appeal to the Jewish voters of the city. A circular letter, signed by a Federal office-holder, has been mailed to many of the prominent Jewish residents of Louisville, calling their attention to President Roosevelt's profession of affection for the Jewish race. The letter includes a reference to the Kishineff massacre and Mr. Roosevelt's action in allowing the State Department to send the petition of the Jews of America to the Russian Government. The letter has had no effect, as the well-informed Jews of Louisville know that Mr. Roosevelt's action was simply taken for the purpose of appeasing the American Jews, and that he declined to supplement the petition with a message from the United States Government that would have caused the Russians to pay some attention to it.

CONFERENCE WITH HUNTER

Is Held By W. R. Ramsey, His Attorney.

William R. Ramsey, Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter's attorney, arrived in Louisville last night, and held a long conference with the Eleventh district Congressman. Dr. Hunter's plans in regard to his contest with Don C. Edwards for the Republican nomination for Congress were discussed. Dr. Hunter is still silent as to his intentions, but his friends say he has not yet abandoned the fight. Many have urged him to make a contest if for nothing else to expose the fraud and corruption which were used in the hope of bringing about his defeat.

FALL TERM

OF PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY WILL OPEN.

Preceded By Reception To Public By Faculty and Building Committee In Haldeman Hall and Refectory.

Friends of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary have been invited by the Building Committee and the faculty to visit and inspect the new buildings at Frst street and Broadway between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. The new buildings are Haldeman Hall and the Refectory, both of which will be placed at the disposal of students for the first time on Wednesday, when the fall term of the seminary will begin. Haldeman Hall is a memorial to the late W. N. Haldeman, and the Refectory was built by subscriptions of other liberal friends of the seminary.

The reception will be held by Dr. F. R. Beattie, Dr. W. H. Marquess, Dr. C. J. Crawford, Dr. H. B. Bosker, Dr. T. M. Hawes, Dr. C. R. Hemphill and Dr. E. L. Warren, the librarian. They compose the faculty, and the new buildings will be ready for the students at the time of the public inspection.

The indications are that between forty and fifty students will be present on Wednesday to hear the opening exercises, and that number is an increase over the enrollment of last year. The address of the opening day will be delivered by Dr. C. R. Hemphill, whose subject will be "The Making of a Preacher." Dr. Hemphill is chairman of the faculty, and his address will be followed by the enrollment exercises.

TO PUT WALNUT STREET CARS ON FOURTH.

Dr. J. W. Drake Will Introduce An Ordinance To-morrow Night Requiring This of Railway Company.

The Louisville Railway Company will be required to put its Walnut-street cars back on Fourth avenue if an ordinance which is to be introduced to-morrow night in the lower board of the General Council passes both boards and becomes a law. Dr. J. W. Drake will introduce the ordinance, and it is said that he has legal advice to the effect that the General Council has power to require such action on the part of the street railway company. In view of the railway company's announced intention of putting conductors on all cars and adopting a system of universal transfers, the ordinance will not cover any ground other than the resumption of the Walnut-street lines on Fourth avenue.

Augustus Miller is preparing an ordinance requiring the removal of all telegraph and telephone poles on the streets which are not in actual use for wires. It is said that a large number of the poles are on many of the streets, especially in the business district, and that they are of no use in any way. The ordinance requiring their removal is now in the hands of the City Attorney and may be introduced to-morrow night by Mr. Miller.

Pay-rolls and vouchers for the month of September will be passed and much routine business transacted. In view of the proposed legislation against the street railway company it is expected that the session will be an interesting one, and it is probable that a large number of spectators will be present.

Asthma and Hay Fever Cured.

The truly marvelous cures of Asthma, which are being effected by Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure certainly call for notice.

Rev. G. L. Taylor, of Washburn, Ill., says: "Some 7 years ago my wife used several packages of your Asthma Cure which resulted in a permanent cure."

A Hay Fever sufferer writes: "I have been a sufferer from Hay Fever for over 20 years, and it seemed harder every year. The first night I used your Asthma Cure I was greatly relieved. It cured my cough after using a few times. I shall recommend it to all sufferers of Hay Fever." Mrs. Martha Simerson, Laingsburg, Mich.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00. Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 295, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package.

Good Judges

Of shoecraft all agree that PATRICIAN is the successful issue of skillful and scientific workmanship.

Have you experienced the comfort and ease that accompany the wearing of a pair?

Style, Fit, Ease and Comfort are the combination that forms a good shoe.

IN PATRICIAN these essentials predominate.

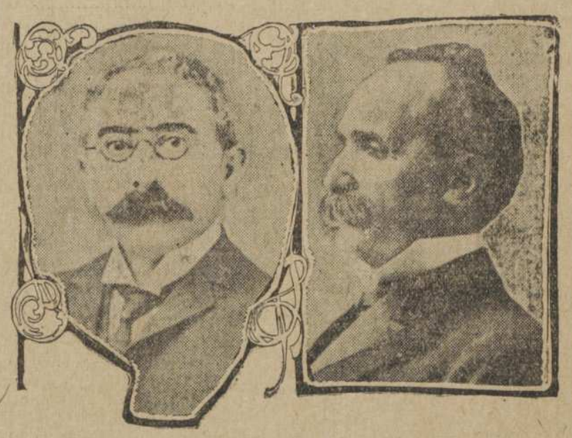
"Once worn, always worn," seems to be the motto of our customers, who all agree that PATRICIAN Shoes are the "ACME OF PERFECTION."

Price $3.50 Mail Orders.

John C. Lewis & Co

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF B'NAI BRITH COMING TO LOUISVILLE.

Messrs. Simon Wolf and Leon Block Will Deliver Addresses On the Work Done By the Order.



LEON BLOCK, Of Kansas City, President District Grand Lodge, No. 2.

SIMON WOLF, Of Washington, D. C., President Constitutional Grand Lodge.

Members of the order of B'nai Brith in Louisville and those who are in sympathy with the objects of this big Jewish organization are preparing to give a hearty welcome to the Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, and Leon S. Block, of Kansas City.

These gentlemen will be the guests of the B'nai Brith of Louisville, in which order both hold high office, to-day, Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Wolf is the president of the constitutional grand lodge of the order, with jurisdiction over the lodges of the order throughout the world.

Mr. Block is the president of the Grand Lodge, district No. 2, with jurisdiction over about ten States, including Kentucky.

The local lodge will have a meeting to be addressed by both Mr. Block and Mr. Wolf Tuesday evening, October 4, at its lodge rooms in the Masonic Temple building. This meeting will be open to non-members.

Mr. Simon Wolf's subject will be "What has the Order of B'nai Brith Contributed in Solving Jewish Problems?" President Block will speak upon the subject, "The Purposes of the Order."

The Order of B'nai Brith is regarded as the leading Jewish order of the world and has been especially active in recent years in solving important Jewish problems. Under its control are maintained the various Jewish orphan asylums of the country, that of this district being at Cleveland, Ohio. This orphan asylum is considered one of the model institutions of its kind in the world, the children in it receiving not only an ordinary school education, but the more advanced courses such as are given in the best high schools.

The order also maintains at Cleveland an Old Folks' Home, and at Denver the order has a hospital for consumptives, open to all creeds. Samuel Grabfelder, of Louisville, is the president of the Denver hospital, and has been one of the largest contributors to its support.

Apart from its charities, the order has been active in the last few years in work of a social character. It was under the supervision of this order that the protest was made to the Czar of Russia against the Kisheneff massacres. In this work Messrs. Simon Wolf and the late Leon N. Levi, of New York, his predecessor as president of the order, were especially active. While the Czar of Russia refused to receive the petition, its contents were made known to him, and it is believed that it was due to this that the slight amelioration of the condition of the Jews in Russia was recently brought about.

The order also maintains an industrial removal office, the purpose of which is to prevent the congestion of emigrant Jews in the Ghetto districts of New York and other large cities. Under the supervision of this office, with its branches in every large city, thousands of Jews are yearly removed from the crowded East Side districts of New York, Boston and other large seaports to the agricultural communities of the West and established in agricultural and industrial pursuits, varying widely from that in which they were engaged in New York. Through the work of the order immigrant Jews are rapidly being Americanized and taught the duties of good citizenship and through its efforts the baneful effects of the congestion of emigrant foreigners into districts devoid of American influences are avoided.

Mr. Wolf is a leading lawyer of Washington and has held a number of important positions in the service of the Government, having been Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia for about ten years, and was in the foreign diplomatic service for several years, being at one time Consul General and Agent Diplomatique of the United States in Egypt. His son is now on the Supreme bench at Porto Rico.

Mr. Block is one of the leading lawyers of Kansas City, Mo., and has always been prominent in the work of the B'nai Brith.

QUEEN CITY VISITORS

ENTERTAINED BY THE LOUISVILLE TURNGEMEINDE.

Athletic Exercises At Turner Hall and Banquet Served At Park.

A delegation of fifty-five members of the North Cincinnati Turngemeinde spent the day yesterday in Louisville as the guests of the Louisville Turngemeinde. The visit was in answer to an invitation given last June, when members of the Louisville society visited Cincinnati to take part in a meet held under the auspices of the North Cincinnati Turngemeinde.

Elaborate preparations for the reception of the Cincinnati guests had been under preparation during the past week, and the visitors were not disappointed in the treatment accorded them. The Cincinnati members arrived at 11 o'clock. At the train they were met by the members of the Louisville society and many prominent German citizens. The visitors were immediately escorted to the various hotels, where dinner was served.

After dinner the two societies formed in marching order and paraded Turner Hall, on Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson. Here numerous athletic exercises were gone through, and the members of the two classes, who competed against each other in Cincinnati, exhibited their skill on the various pieces of apparatus. At 3 o'clock marching order was again arranged and the hosts and guests proceeded to Bruen's Garden, on Third avenue, near A street, where a banquet had been prepared. Many speeches were made, and a hearty welcome accorded the visitors. These were replied to by the Cincinnati members.

At 5 o'clock the banquet ended and the party returned to Turner Hall, where supper was already spread. The hall was gayly decorated in combined German and American colors, and three long tables served to feed the guests and their hosts with supper. The visitors returned to Cincinnati at 8 o'clock.

A Lumber Plant Destroyed.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 2.—The plant of the Indiana Lumber Company, on the bank of the Cumberland river, was visited by fire, the flames spreading from the boiler room, consuming the saw and planing mill and two dry houses, entailing a loss of $40,000.

FIRST OF SERIES

OF Y. M. C. A. SUNDAY MEETINGS HELD.

Masonic Theater Filled Yesterday and Address Is Delivered By Byron W. King.

The first of a series of Sunday afternoon meetings for men to be held by the Young Men's Christian Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Masonic Theater. The beginning of the series was auspicious. The theater was nearly filled, and the audience gave every evidence of interest in the services.

The solo music was furnished by Mrs. W. H. Beasley, who sang two solos that gained the warm applause of her audience. The accompaniments were played by Oliver's orchestra, while the singing was led by the association quartet.

Byron W. King, of Pittsburg, Pa., spoke for an hour upon "The Greatest Thing In the World." His address was a strong plea for a higher standard of morality and decency in everyday life. Mr. King's wide range of classical reference and his wealth of apt illustration, coupled with a pleasing delivery, made his address a very effective one. He took the healing of the blind beggar, Bartimeus, by the Saviour as an example of faith and faithfulness, saying that it was unparalleled in sacred or profane history, and pointed the way to a better life through faith such as that of Bartimeus.

W. I. McNair closed the meeting with prayer and an invitation to all who wished to join the association work.

Incorrigible Boy Arrested.

Will Gillen, an eleven-year-old boy, for whom Julius Hild, agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, has been searching for two months, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Trompeter at the home of his aunt, at 3720 Rudd avenue. The child is an orphan, and for five years has been living in the streets. Several petitions have been given Mr. Hild asking that the boy be arrested and sent to the School of Reform, but he has been shrewd enough to keep out of the way of the officers for nearly two months.

Louisville's First Envelope Made From Tin Model

ENVELOPES were first used for letters in 1839, and the first envelopes in general use in the city of Louisville were made by Mr. E. N. Maxwell, the long-time well-known book and stationery merchant on Main street. An envelope, in the early 40s, had come to the Maxwell firm from the East, and was naturally the subject of considerable attention and discussion as a business novelty. Mr. Maxwell told his brother he thought he could make envelopes, and he believed they would come into general use. So he carefully opened the New York envelope—not knowing then that it was called an "envelope"—took it to a tinner's, and had its exact pattern cut in tin. He had also an oblong tin pattern cut, over which to fold the envelope. The paper which he used in making these early envelopes was known as "post-office paper"—a brownish, heavy paper then used in all Government correspondence. With a sharp penknife Mr. Maxwell cut hundreds of envelopes from one of his tin models, and folded them accurately over the other. They sold at once, and much faster than he could produce them. All the Government paper which he could secure was exhausted, and a member of the Maxwell firm made a stage trip over the Alleghany mountains to the East to buy more paper. The quantity brought back was soon absorbed in the Maxwell handicraft envelope factory, and on the second stage trip Mr. Maxwell learned that Eastern-made envelopes could be purchased as cheaply as he could manufacture them. The Maxwell envelopes were made all of one size—letter size—and self-sealing envelopes had not then been invented. Wafers and sealing-wax were used to make the flaps adhere.

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Leading Manufacturing and Jobbing Houses of the City.

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925 WEST MAIN STREET.
The only Saw factory in Kentucky. Old Saws reground, burnt Saws made over. Large Circular Saws a specialty. Hurry-up orders solicited.

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Kentucky's Favorite
$2 and $2.50 per day. Thoroughly renovated and refitted throughout.
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Wholesale Dealers In
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Manufactured and Jobbed by
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SEEDS
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Catalogues and wholesale prices on request.
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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Household Goods $1.50 to $5 per month
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ROMAN STANDARD and ORNAMENTAL SHAPES IN ALL SHADES.
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STATEMENT OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. June 30, 1904.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in banks	$60,134 48	Capital stock	$200,000 00
Cash in office	206 89	Accounts payable	2,090 39
Bonds, City of Louisville and U. S.	200,598 75	Reinsurance reserve	43,989 13
Accounts receivable	1,104 90	Outstanding losses (estimated)	16,376 25
Due from Agents (May and June)	47,554 08		$262,455 77
		Surplus	47,203 03
	$309,658 80		$309,658 80

Total receipts for first six months $120,731.63
Total disbursements for first six months $68,960.84
FLORIAN COX, President. A. G. LANGHAM, V. President. EDW. J. WATKINS, Secretary.

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